

62



1963



**BROADLEAVED
EVERGREEN
SHRUBS**

**DECIDUOUS
FLOWERING
SHRUBS**

**GROUND
COVERS**

TREES

**CONIFEROUS
EVERGREENS**

FOLIAGE PLANTS

ROSES

**FRUIT
NUTS
BERRIES**

VINES

TROPICAL PLANTS

*All the Time
Is Planting Time
in California*

**GARDEN-
ING
IN
CALIFORNIA**



Palos Verdes **BEGONIA FARM**

LARGEST NURSERY LOCALLY

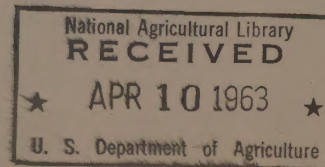
4111 - 242nd Street

WALTERIA, CALIFORNIA

(Adjacent to Smith Bros. Fish Shanty)

Phone: FRontier 5-2447

"A House Is Not A Home Until It Is Planted"



GARDEN CALENDAR

JANUARY

Pruning: Roses, ivy, grapes, deciduous fruit trees and flowering trees after bloom.

Pest Control: Dormant spray for scale on deciduous trees and shrubs and against curly leaf and mites.

Ground Mulching: Steer manure in beds, roses, etc.

Planting: Roses, coniferous evergreens, deciduous shrubs and trees, berries, small fruit.

Specially attractive in January:
Camellias Heather
Pyracantha Daphne
Holly

FEBRUARY

Pruning: Hybrid Tea Roses, fuchsias, fruit trees and grapes before buds begin to open.

Pest Control: Spray trees and berries against curly leaf and mites when buds begin to swell.

Ground Mulching: Steer manure in beds, roses, etc.

Planting: All bare root plants. Citrus.

Specially attractive in February:
Camellias Azaleas
Flowering peaches and plums.

MARCH

Pruning: Camellias and azaleas after blooming. Fuchsias.

Pest Control: Get those first aphids. Spray trees and berries when buds begin to show color. Crab grass control.

Fertilize: Roses, avocados, lawns.

Planting: Avocados and other tropical fruit. Bedding plants, perennials, tuberous begonias, dahlias, caladium, gladiolus, and last chance for bare root stock.

Specially attractive in March:
Azaleas Snowballs
Spiraea Fall planted bulbs
Flowering cherries and quince.

APRIL

Fertilize: Lawns, shrubs, trees.

Pest Control: General garden spraying, with special attention to aphids and mildew.

Planting: Bedding plants, dahlias, citrus, ornamental shrubs, and as always any plants from containers.

Specially attractive in April:
Azaleas
Flowering deciduous shrubs,
 flowering cherries and quince
Fall planted bulbs
Ceanothus
Roses

MAY

Pruning: Deciduous shrubs after flowering.

Fertilize: Lawns, shrubs, trees.

Pest Control: General garden spray program with special attention to ants, snails, slugs, lawn moths. Mildew control. Crab grass control.

Planting: Bedding plants, shrubs, trees, dahlias, begonias — any plants from containers.

Specially attractive in May:
Roses Viburnum
Ceanothus Fuchsia
Rhododendron Wisteria

JUNE

Fertilize: Deciduous shrubs, dichondra.

Prune: Deciduous flowering shrubs.

Pest Control: Work against snails, slugs, sowbugs, lawn moths, mildew, flies.

Planting: Bedding plants, bougainvillea, any plants from containers.

Specially attractive in June:
Jacaranda Fuchsias
Roses Hydrangeas
Star Jasmine
Magnolia grandiflora

JULY

Watering: From now on be sure to keep up long, deep watering.

Fertilize: Particularly as a mulch.

Pest Control: Sowbugs, ants, flies, lawn moths.

Plant: Anything grown in containers.

Specially attractive in July:
Bedding plants
Hibiscus
Lantana
Plumbago
Gardenias

AUGUST

Watering: Arrange with your neighbor for watering while you vacation, for just two weeks of neglect is too much for some plants.

Planting: All plants from containers, fall and winter bulbs.

Specially attractive in August:
Bedding plants
Crape Myrtle
Bougainvillea
Hibiscus

SEPTEMBER

Fertilize: Roses. This is the time for the last feeding of the year for camellias and azaleas.

Pest Control: Spray for black scale.

Planting: Sweet peas, winter annuals like calendulas, stocks, and snapdragons. The fall bulbs are available for your spring garden.

Specially attractive in September:
Roses Bougainvillea
Arbutus unedo Crape Myrtle

OCTOBER

Fertilize: Lawns.

Pest Control: Mildew is often troublesome about now.

Planting: Bulbs like tulips, daffodils, etc., winter annuals and perennials. Anything hardy from containers and new lawns.

Specially attractive in October:
Early camellias Liquidambar
Early azaleas Ginkgo
Cotoneaster

NOVEMBER

Fertilize: Lawns.

Watering: If rainfall is scant don't fail to continue regular irrigation.

Planting: Fall bulbs; any hardy plants from containers.

Specially attractive in November:
Pyracantha
Cotoneaster
Camellias
Azaleas
Heather

DECEMBER

Pruning: Deciduous fruit trees after leaves fall.

Pest Control: Dormant spray for fruit trees. Borer control.

Planting: Last chance for fall bulbs. Now is the best time to plant coniferous evergreens, particularly if balled and burlapped.

Specially attractive in December:
Camellias Pyracantha
Azaleas Heather
Photinia arbutifolia
Flowering gift plants for
 Christmas



This is broadleaved evergreen country. As gardeners, we are fortunate in being able to take advantage of most of the world's best types, to use them for their individual qualities of beauty in every imaginable way.

The great majority of broadleaved evergreens that have become popular with us are flowering kinds. The selection is immense. Among them will be found types that reach their peak bloom in Spring, others whose blossoms are at their best in Summer, plus additional kinds that give their best color to the garden in Autumn and in Winter. By carefully choosing among the flowering broadleaved evergreens the home gardener can have something in full beauty every month. And, added to the colorful beauty of their opening buds, and blooms, every one of the broadleaves offers the extra value of its foliage, month in, month out, through the entire year. For the leaves, too, contribute a delightful variety of forms, sizes, color tones and tints, and textures that add much beauty and interest to our plantings.

ABELIAS

Abelia Edward Goucher (Goucher Abelia). A compact grower with flaring, bell-shaped, lavender-pink blooms. Fine in foundation plantings. Sun or shade. To 4 feet. Zero.

Abelia grandiflora (Glossy Abelia). A graceful shrub, to 6-8 feet. Deep green leaves that turn reddish as the white, fragrant blossoms begin to open in July. Flower calyx is also reddish. For mass planting, foundation work, backgrounds. 5 below.

BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Abelia grandiflora prostrata (Prostrate White Abelia) (Pat. 1431). Spreading branches of shiny green leaves with new growth showing a delightful red tinge. Delicate white flowers decorate the shrub most of the summer. A healthy vigorous grower. Will withstand a wide range of temperatures.

ABUTILON HYBRIDS (Flowering Maples). Fast-growing shrubs with the handsome, maple-like leaves. The flowers are showy, hanging bells with typically conspicuous ball of yellow stamens in the center. Available in yellow, red and orange shades. 25 above.

AGAPANTHUS AFRICANUS (Blue Lily of the Nile). Large, showy clusters of sparkling blue flowers on tall stems in spring and early summer. Not a shrub, but the lush, strong, strap-shaped foliage is always green. Excellent for including in tropical plantings, and in foreground groupings anywhere. 15 above.

ARALIA PAPYRIFERA (Rice Paper Plant). Described under Garden Foliage Plants, page 23.

ARBUTUS UNEDO (Strawberry Tree). A very hardy, beautiful shrub of medium size (10-12 feet, usually) that produces its clusters of white, bell-like flowers at the same time the handsome, strawberry-like red fruits are most colorful, near Christmas. Foliage is deep green, attractive. 5 above.

AUCUBAS

Aucuba japonica (Green Leaf Aucuba). Described under Garden Foliage Plants, page 23.

Aucuba japonica varieties (Gold Dust Aucuba and others). See page 23.

EVERGREEN AZALEAS

We can offer, today, magnificent, big-bloomed varieties that are not only delightful for their flowers but also that can grow on and on through the years to become important landscape features at all seasons.

All azaleas are rhododendrons, as you know. Like rhododendrons they thrive best in soils that are made more acid through the use of plenty of peat moss, and a regular application of acid fertilizer each spring. Protection against the full blast of the sun is desirable, too, with high, distant shade (as opposed to low, close, oppressive shade), proving best. If conditions are anywhere near right the azaleas will certainly be among the showiest of your shrubs.

BELGIAN INDICA AZALEAS, the big-flowered beauties featured for winter forcing, are perfectly hardy to 15 above.

Albert and Elizabeth. Flowers white with pink edges.
Blushing Bride. Double, soft, light pink flowers.

(Continued on page 6)



BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

GROUND COVERS

TREES

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

FOLIAGE PLANTS

ROSES

FRUIT NUTS BERRIES

VINES

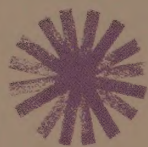
TROPICAL PLANTS

*All the Time
Is Planting Time
in California*



MELIANTHUS MAJOR, BIGLEAF HONEYBUSH

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, CARTER'S SUNBURST



BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN

▲ AZALEA
'HINODE-GIRI'

HYBRID
RHODODENDRON

FUCHSIA, FIRST LOVE



◀ GARDENIA
MYSTERY



HIBISCUS



LAMPRANTHUS SPECTABILIS, BUSH-TYPE ICE PLANT



FATSIA JAPONICA, JAPAN FATSIA

SHRUBS

BAMBUSA MULTIPLEX, CHINESE GODDESS BAMBOO



STRELITZIA REGINAE, BIRD OF PARADISE



DICKSONIA ANTARCTICA, TASMANIAN TREE FERN

BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS (CONTINUED)

BELGIAN INDICA AZALEAS (Continued)

Chimes. A choice variety with semi-double red flowers.
Erie. Double flowers of salmon-pink with white-streaked margin.
Fred Sanders. Large double rose-red blooms.
Orchidflora. Attractive double orchid-pink flowers.
Paul Schame. Very reliable. Flowers double, coral-salmon.
Pink Pearl. Lovely double pink flowers.
Sweetheart Supreme (a Pericat Hybrid). Double blush pink.
Vervaeana. Lovely double flowers of salmon-rose, white edged with deeper color at base of bloom. Slightly frilled edges.
KURUME AZALEAS put on a gay, beautiful display of their single and semi-double flowers in February, March and April. Use them for massed splendor as well as for individual plant effects. Slow to grow but some kinds will finally reach 7 or 8 feet. Hardy to 5 above.
Coral Bells. Single, tubular flowers of Tyrian rose.
Hexe. A Kurume hybrid with lovely flowers of violet-red.
Hinode-giri. Beautiful and very hardy. Bright Chinese red.
Salmon Beauty. Frilled hose-in-hose salmon-pink flowers.
Sherwood Red. Single, orange-red.
Snow. Pure white.
Ward's Ruby. Hardy. Flowers of deep ruby red.

SOUTHERN INDICA AZALEAS have taken their general name **Sun** azaleas from their ability to withstand planting right out in full sunshine. They are the types that are used so extensively in the famous azalea gardens of the Deep South. They have proven equally valuable here with us, in all sections where winter temperatures do not go below about 15 degrees above zero.
 Most of the white-, rose- and orange-colored kinds are of medium stature, maturing near 3 or 4 feet in height. Those with flowers of violet, red, and rose-pink (often blotched purple) may become taller where conditions are favorable (5 to 6 feet).

These azaleas, like the rest, enjoy uniform moisture in the soil and in the air around their leaves as well.
Brilliant. Grows to medium height. Flowers watermelon-red.

Duc de Rohan. Beautiful salmon-pink. Valuable in masses.
Fielder's White. A fine frosty-white. Matures at 3-5 feet.
Iveryana. Unusual white with flowers flecked with rose.
Pride of Dorking. Brilliant carmine-red. Matures near 5 feet.

Southern Charm. Delightful with deep rose blooms.

BELOPERONE TOMENTOSA (Shrimp Plant). Flowers all year, the usual coppery-bronze bloom trusses resembling fat shrimps. For cutflower use, or pot plants, too. 20 above.

BERBERIS DARWINI (Darwin Barberry). Rich, orange-yellow flowers in spring, the leaves small, glossy, dark green, holly-like. Attractive plum-colored berries. 5 above.
BOUYARDIA HUMBOLDTI 'ALBATROSS' (Albatross Bouvardia). Beautiful flowers, waxy white, with long, 3-inch tubes and petals. A low-growing spreader. Can stand cutting back. Sun, part shade. 25 above.

BOXWOODS

Buxus microphylla japonica (Japanese Boxwood). Dense, with glossy, green leaves closely set along the branches. Most popular for low hedges. Minimum trimming. 5 below.

Buxus sempervirens (English Boxwood). Small leaves, usually narrower than the above. Ideal for hedging, for bordering pathways, drives, dividing garden sections. 5 below.

BRUNFELSIA CALYCINA FLORIBUNDA (Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow). Flowers opening blue-violet, then fading attractively through lilac to white. Abundant, fragrant blooms, too. 15 above.

CALLIANDRA INEQUILATERA (Pink Powder Puff). Graceful feathery, dark green foliage with bronzy new growth contrasts with profusion of watermelon pink stamens. Colorful. 35 above, but will stand 24 above with overhead frost protection.

CALLISTEMON

Callistemon lanceolatus (Lemon Bottlebrush). Big, erect heads of dazzling red stamens, in bottlebrush form, boldly displayed. Drought resistant. Like sun. 15 above.

Callistemon phoeniceus prostrata. Low growing Bottlebrush. Flowers rich, deep red with long narrow leaves. Good for planting on banks. 15 above.

CALIFORNIA'S FINEST CAMELLIAS

Ornamental evergreen shrubs of great beauty, highly prized for their mammoth blooms that open during the winter months when garden color is needed. The magnificent, waxy-petaled flowers, in a delightful and beautiful range of colors, not only create most handsome garden effects, but can also be used for long-lasting cut blooms indoors. Camellias fit into any landscape picture. Because they are at their best in shady or semi-shady places, every gardener will have sites to their liking. Give them a well-drained soil, with plenty of peat moss mixed into the earth, and an annual application of acid-type fertilizer.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. 5 above.

E—early, M—midseason, L—late.

Adolphe Audusson Variegated. Blooms heavy-petaled, red, mottled white. M.

Alba Plena. Lovely formal bloom of purest white. A slow, bushy grower, and early.

Berenice Boddy (U.S. Pat. No. 605). Light pink with deeper pink under petals, shading to a blush center. Medium-large, semi-double. Vigorous, loose growth. M.

Carter's Sunburst. Best new variegated. White with pale pink and rose markings. Very large rose form to semi-double. M-L.

Chandleri Elegans. Grows slow, spreading. Large white and rose variegated. E-M.

C. M. Wilson. Beautiful blush-pink sport of Chandleri Elegans. E-M.

Colonel Firey (C. M. Hovey). Rich, bright red formal double of upright growth. M.

Daikagura. Slow, compact grower. Deep, rose-pink double, spotted white. E.

Debutante. Like a ball of pink ice cream, flowers full double, petals twisted. E-M.

Elena Nobile. Grows upright, slowly. Flowers bright red; stamens prominent. L.

Finlandia (Dearest). Semi-double white, the petals of porcelain texture. M.

Finlandia Variegated (Margaret Jack). Flowers white with wine-red markings. M.

Francine. A very large anemone (raised-center) type of deep rose pink. M.

Fred Sander (Fimbriata Superba). Large, formal double, crimson, fringed petals. E.

Gigantea (Emperor Wilhelm). Large peony-like flowers of currant-red, and white. M.

Glen 40. Deep red, large, rose form double. Slow, compact, upright growth. M-L.

Grandiflora Rosea (Lady Clare). Semi-double blooms, salmon-rose to deep pink. E-M.

Guilio Nuccio. A 5 to 6-inch semi-double coral rose of unusual beauty. Heavy texture. E-M.

Hawaii. Named for our 50th state. Pale pink flowers are often 6 inches across. Fimbriated petals give flower an oriental look—much like the Chinese peony.

Herme (Jordan's Pride). Semi-double light pink with clear white border. M.

High Hat. Large double, pale pink with a crest at the center. E-M.

Joshua E. Youtz (White Daikagura). Beautiful formal double of purest white. E.

Kings Ransom (Pat. 1800). Masses of colorful rose-pink blooms. Peony form, striking. M.

Kramer's Supreme (Pat. 1583). Large red peony-form with petaloids and petals mixed. M.

Kumasaka. Informal double of glowing rose-pink. Darker veining. M-L.

Lallarook (Laurel Leaf). Lovely, large double of pink, overlapping petals. M-L.

Margarete Hertrich. Long-lasting pure white. Big, formal 60-petaled blooms. M.

Masterpiece. Beautiful pure white rose-form flowers. Deep petaled. Foliage unusually large. E-M.

Mathotiana (Julia Drayton). A very large, double, dark red flower of great beauty. M.

Pax. Flowers large, formal, pure white on a compact, upright bush. M-L.

Prince Eugene Napoleon (Pope Pius IX). Huge double flowers, salmon to rose-red. M.

Prof. Sargent. Deep, dark red flowers of peony form. Semi-dwarf habit. M.

Purity. Very symmetrical blooms of purest white, abundantly produced. L.

Shiro-Chan. Flower is pure white with occasional pink flush showing at base of petaloids. E-M.

Victor Emmanuel (Blood of China). Big semi-double, orange-red. Stamens at center. L.

Ville de Nantes. Semi-double dark red, blotched white. Slow, bushy grower. M.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA are the fall-flowering kinds, now so popular. Habit is more open, graceful than with Japonicas. Hardy to 5 above. Procumbent forms may be used for ground covers.

Cleopatra. Rose-pink, flecked white. Early.

Hiryu. Double crimson-red. Vigorous, upright, compact.

Jean May. Large double flowers; shell pink.

Shishi-Gashira. Double, bright rose-red.

Showa-No-Sakae. Semi-double, medium pink.

Tanya. Single, deep rose-pink. Bushy; excellent.

White Doves. White. Semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous; spreading.

Yae Arare. Large, single white flowers with petals tipped pink. Vigorous and bushy; upright.

CAMELLIA HYBRIDS

Flirtation (Pat. 1801). Grows in full sun or shade. Semi-double dawn-pink blooms. M.

CARISSA GRANDIFLORA (Natal Plum)

Carissa grandiflora 'Fancy'. Shrub with white, waxy, fragrant flowers. Leaves are deep green, glossy, the fruit red, plum-like. 25 above.

Carissa grandiflora 'Tomlinsoni'. An entirely new type of "Kaffir Plum," partially noted for its extreme dwarf, compact growth. Completely free of thorns with shiny mahogany-tinted foliage. Its natural form eliminates pruning of any kind. Bears large, fragrant flowers and wine-colored fruits.

Carissa 'Tuttlei'. Slow-growing, compact form of dwarf natal plum. Completely without thorns. Has beautiful white flowers and bears fruit at an early stage of growth.

CASSIA ARTEMISIOIDES (Feathery Cassia). A dense, rounded shrub with lovely gray-green, finely-cut foliage, covered with clouds of rich, orange-yellow flowers in spring. Does well in hot, dry, sunny spots. 25 above.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus gloriosus (Point Reyes Ceanothus). Forms a dense mat of dark green, holly-like foliage 18 inches tall, 4 feet broad. Lavender-blue flowers in spring, fragrant. 10 above.

Ceanothus 'Mountain Haze' (Mountain Haze Ceanothus). Smothered with soft blue flowers in spring. 15 above.

Ceanothus 'Sierra Blue' (Sierra Blue Ceanothus). Vigorous shrub with huge lilac-like clusters of blue flowers. 10 above.

CESTRUM PARQUI (Night Scented Jasmine). The clusters of whitish flowers open at night to give off their fragrance. 20 above.

CHOISYA TERNATA (Mexican Orange). Fragrant white blooms on a shapely six-foot shrub with lovely, 3-parted leaves. 5 above.

CISTUS

Cistus Corbariensis (White Rock Rose). Low, compact mound-like bush with sage-green foliage, the flowers pure white. 12 above.

Cistus ladaniferus maculatus (Crimsonspot Rock Rose). A graceful, more erect grower with white, 3-inch flowers spotted crimson-maroon. 5 above.

Cistus purpureus (Orchid Rock Rose). Handsome shrub, 4 feet tall, 6 feet wide, with large rose-purple flowers in spring and early summer. 5 above.

COPROSMA BAUERI (Looking Glass Plant). Dense grower with glossy, rounded leaves. Fine in coastal areas. Little shearing needed. 10 above.

CORREAS (Australian Fuchsias).

Correa magnifica (Yellow Australian Fuchsia). Lovely winter bloomer with delicate, fuchsia-like flowers of chartreuse yellow. 20 above.

Correa pulchella (Pink Australia Fuchsia). Beautiful flowers, pale pink to rich pink, November to April. Leaves tiny, round, gray-green. Low-grower (3 feet), but broad. 20 above.

COTONEASTERS

Cotoneaster conspicua decora (Necklace Cotoneaster). Beautiful, tiny, evergreen foliage. Bright orange-red berries produced profusely along arching branches. 5 above.

Cotoneaster glaucophylla (Bright Bead Cotoneaster). Handsome gray-green leaves. 5 above.

Cotoneaster horizontalis (Rockspray Cotoneaster). Low, the arching branches packed with bright red berries in autumn. 20 below.

Cotoneaster lactea; C. parneyi (Parney Cotoneaster). Magnificent shrub with 2-inch leaves of deepest green. Lots of bright berries. Zero.

DAPHNE

Daphne odora marginata (Gold Edged Daphne). Fragrant pink flowers clustered at branch ends in winter. Lustrous foliage. Low grower. Fragrant flowers. 5 above.

DIOSMA (Breath of Heaven)

Diosma pulchrum (Pink Breath of Heaven). Covered with bright pink flowers in late winter and early spring. Foliage is pleasantly fragrant, needle-like. 10 above.

Diosma Reevesi (White Breath of Heaven). White flowers, and sweet-scented, heather-like leaves. 10 above.

DODONAEA VISCOSA PURPUREA (Hopseed Bush). Makes a hardy wind screen to 15 feet. Leaves bright purplish green turning to reddish purple with cool weather. Showy. 15 above.

ELAEAGNUS PUNGENS (Silverberry). Broad shrub, stems and leaves coated with shiny scales. Frosty silver-bronze berries. Available with variegated foliage. 5 above.

HEATHERS

Erica melanthera rosea (Pink Blackeyed Heath). Lovely South African heath with plummy masses of gray-green foliage, and rose-pink flowers. Graceful, desirable. Flowering sprays last long as cutflowers.

Erica melanthera rubra (Red Blackeyed Heath). Similar to above, but flowers rose-red. 10 above.

ESCALLONIAS

Escallonia organensis (Pink Escallonia). Clusters of pink to rose-red flowers cover this beautiful-foliaged shrub in spring and summer. A magnificent six-footer.

Escallonia rubra (Red Escallonia). Flowers much redder than other Escallonias, the bush lower, more compact. 15 above.

EUGENIA

Eugenia myrtifolia (Australian Bush Cherry). Fluffy white flowers and large purple berries. Hedging, clipped columns, accent, or train as small tree. 25 above.

Eugenia myrtifolia compacta. A compact Eugenia exceptionally suited for formal shaping; makes a wonderful hedge. The new foliage is a striking amber color. Retains its color and symmetry. 35 above.

EUONYMUS (Evergreen Euonymus)

Euonymus japonicus argenteo-variegatus (Silver Variegated Euonymus). Beautiful leaves marbled with white or silver. 5 above.

Euonymus japonicus aureo-marginata (Golden Euonymus). The beautiful leaves prominently marked with golden edge. 5 above.

FATSHEDERA LIZEI (Botanical Wonder). Described under Garden Foliage Plants, page 23.

FATSIA JAPONICA; ARALIA SIEBOLDI (Japan Fatsia). Described under Garden Foliage Plants, page 23.

FEIJOA SELLOWIANA (Pineapple Guava). Masses of flowers with flaring, rich-red stamens cover this gray-foliaged beauty. Highly ornamental, with edible fruits, too. 20 above.

FUCHSIAS

Fuchsias are carried in so many varieties that we make no attempt to list all our magnificent forms here. Famous for their colorful, waxy, down-hanging blossoms that are produced all summer long. Fuchsias like lots of water, fertilizer. Available in upright and pendulous forms.

GARDENIAS

Gardenia jasminoides 'Mystery' (Mystery Gardenia). Best, largest-flowered of all Gardenias. Fine for tub, pot culture. Give them good drainage, peat in the soil, acid fertilizer. 12 above.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Veitchi' (Veitch's Gardenia). Though flowers are somewhat smaller than "Mystery," this is probably the most floriferous of all Gardenias. 12 above.

Gardenia radicans (Dwarf Gardenia). A diminutive form with all the flower and foliage features of the big ones. 12 above.

(Continued on Page 10)



VERONICA BUXIFOLIA,
BOXLEAF VERONICA



▶ RAPHIOLEPIS INDICA ROSEA,
PINK INDIA HAWTHORN HYBRIDS



BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS (CONTINUED)



◀ PIERIS JAPONICA,
ANDROMEDA



ARBUTUS UNEDO
STRAWBERRY TREE

PYRACANTHA





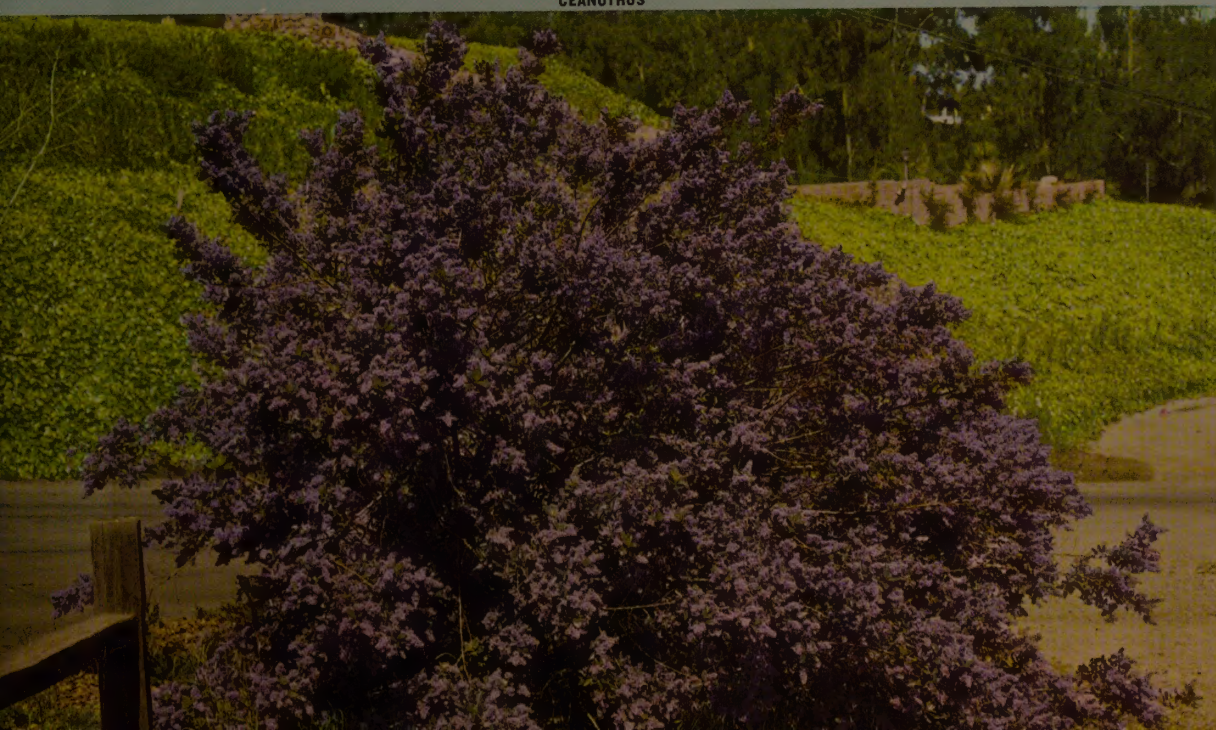
MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM, OREGON HOLLY GRAPE



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA



EUONYMUS RADICANS, COMMON WINTER CREEPER



CEANOTHUS



ILEX CORNUTA BURFORDI, BURFORD HOLLY

BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS (CONTINUED)

GENISTA RACEMOSA (Easter Broom). Very graceful shrub, massed full with yellow blooms in late spring. Sun. 10 above.

CHINESE HIBISCUS

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis (Chinese Hibiscus). These magnificent flowering shrubs, sometimes called "Rose of China Hibiscus," are in bloom all the time. The huge flowers are most exotic, tropical in all their effects. Colors are brilliant, no less. The leaves, too, are beautiful. Some of the finest kinds are listed below. 25 above.

Agnes Gault. Largest of the pink singles.

California Gold. A rich gold single, shading to carmine-orange.

Fullmoon (Trade Mark Reg.). Brilliant lemon-yellow.

Kate Sessions. Velvety, amber-pink flowers are single, huge.

Kona. A double form of Agnes Gault, same color.

Ross Estey. Single, ruffled orange flowers with rose center.

San Diego Red. Popular clear red single.

The Bride. Flowers open blush pink, changing to frosty-white.

White Wings. Single white petals with ruby red eye in center.

SAINTJOHNSWORT

Hypericum moserianum (Goldflower Saintjohnswort). Big, 2-inch flowers of gold in spring and early summer. An easy-to-grow bush for foreground use in sun or part shade. 5 above.

Hypericum patulum henryi (Henry's Goldcup Saintjohnswort). Big, golden flowers produced in profusion in spring and summer. Very hardy, in sun or light shade. 5 above.

HOLLY

Holly speaks of Christmas but handsome leaves and berries give it interest the year around. As a hedge it does a fine job. Berries for the birds. 5 above.

Ilex altaclarensis wilsoni (Wilson's Holly). Big, deep green leaves, spiny, wavy. Produces large, red berries liberally.

Ilex aquifolium (English Holly). Brilliant red berries, the traditional Holly of the Christmas season. Gorgeous, shiny, spiny foliage. Hardy but likes part shade.

Ilex aquifolium variegata (Variegated English Holly). Similar to preceding but with white-edged leaves.

Ilex cornuta (Chinese Holly). Especially well suited to warm areas, where it fruits well, grows to 10 feet.

Ilex cornuta burfordi (Burford Holly). Best for hottest sections, this variety bears heavy crops of bright red berries. Leaves without spines. Hardy; stands sun.

LAMPRANTHUS SPECTABILIS (Bush-Type Ice Plant). A new bush-type ice plant that grows up to 4 feet in height and has won nationwide acclaim in the past year. This beautiful evergreen shrub needs little or no care and comes in three distinct shades of large blooms which lavishly cover the plant in early spring and late summer. The colors available are: "Raspberry Sherbet", Pink Frost" and "Lavender Ice." Can be used as hedge or for pot and tub culture, or just in the general landscape to add color.

LANTANAS

Lantanas, in bloom all the time, are brilliant, colorful shrubs. There are tall, dwarf and trailing forms. Lovely foliage. At home in any yard. 20 above. Trailing varieties for hanging baskets or ground cover, the graceful branches bearing flower clusters of soft lavender-mauve, yellow, white, orange-red and pink. Cut back after winter to encourage new branching.

LAURUS NOBILIS (Bay Tree). Wonderfully fragrant, leathery leaves of dark green can be used for herb flavoring. Makes excellent tub specimen, trimmed standard, or hedge plant. Full sun. 5 above.

TEA TREES

Leptospermum Hybrids (Hybrid Tea Trees). We offer a choice selection of hybrids developed by Dr. Lammerts. New, interesting colors and growth habits are available. 15 above.

LIGUSTRUM TEXANUM (Wax Leaf Privet). Versatile evergreen shrub. Deep glossy green foliage. White flowers in spring. Excellent hedge plant. 5 above.

HOLLY GRAPES

Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Holly Grape). Shrub with lovely yellow flowers in spring, blue grape-like fruits in summer, and polished, holly-like leaves, dark green with bronzy tones all year long. 5 below.

Mahonia aquifolium compacta (Compact Oregon Grape). Grows easily in either sun or partial shade. Deep green glossy foliage. An outstanding evergreen. 5 below.

Mahonia bealei (Leatherleaf Mahonia). A very hardy, and beautiful shrub for use in tropical and oriental settings. Tall stems and big, bluish gray-green leaves are always good looking. Racemes of yellow flowers are produced in spring. Blue berries in fall. 5 above.

Mahonia lomariaefolia (Chinese Mahonia). A spectacular shrub, for flowers, foliage, and unusual form. Blooms are yellow, in spring, rising in long spikes capping each branch. Leaves spiny-toothed, gray-green, wavy. 5 above.

MYOPORUM LAETUM (Myoporum). White, bell-shaped flowers, spotted purple, on a large shrub with bright, shiny foliage. Does exceptionally well near the coast. 20 above.

MYRSINE AFRICANA (African Box). Similar to boxwood in habit of growth, size of foliage and general appearance, but grows faster and shows reddish tints in the leaves. Fine for low hedges. Hardy. 20 above.

MYRTLES

Myrtles are most useful as low hedge material, specimen or foundation plant. 10 above.

Myrtus communis (Common Myrtle). Wonderfully aromatic, dark green, glossy leaves, with white flowers in late spring and summer. Splendid small-foliaged shrubs, ideal for hedging and for foundation planting.

Myrtus communis compacta (Compact Myrtle). More compact than the type, with small, shiny leaves. Edgings, corner clumps and hedges.

Myrtus communis variegata (Variegated Myrtle). Compact variegated foliage. Small leaves, light green, are lined with yellow. Dark, blue-black berries.

Myrtus communis compacta variegata (Small Leaved Variegated Myrtle). Similar to the above with small leaves.

NANDINA

Nandina domestica (Heavenly Bamboo). Three-foot shrub with most graceful, divided, dark green leaves that turn bright red in autumn. Very hardy. Sun. Zero.

Nandina domestica compacta. Fine lacy foliage and delightful shade of red coloring in the fall. More dwarf and compact than *Nandina domestica*. Zero.

OLEANDERS

Nerium oleander (Oleanders). Large clusters of colorful blooms borne in greatest profusion. They are hardy, drought-resistant beauties that thrive on summer's heat. Leaves are long, leathery. 10 above.

Cherry Ripe. Single, rose-red.

Compte Barthelemy. Large double red, sometimes streaked.

Mrs. Roeding. Fine double, salmon pink. Stays more dwarf and bushy.

Pink Beauty. Lovely single pink.

Prof. Bodkin. Beautiful dark red single.

Rose Red. A double, dark rose-red.

Sister Agnes. Single, pure white.

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus delavayi (Delavay Osmanthus). Lots of bloom; fragrant clusters of white flowers. A broad shrub, to 6 feet, with interesting oval, toothed, 1-inch leaves. 5 above.

Osmanthus fragrans (Sweet Osmanthus). Many white, fragrant flowers. Gets large, with big, glossy leaves. 15 above.

Osmanthus hybrid (San Jose Osmanthus). Develops into a striking shrub 8 to 10 feet tall, bears hosts of creamy-white, very fragrant flowers during the winter. Foliage is handsome, holly-like. Needs little care, in sun or part shade. Zero.

Osmanthus ilicifolius (Holly Osmanthus). Beautiful foliage of leathery texture, dark green in color. Produces clusters of white fragrant flowers in late fall, winter, and early spring. The form *Variegatus* has foliage marked with white. 5 above.

PHOTINIAS

Photinia arbutifolia macrocarpa (Catalina Holly; Toyon). One of the finest native evergreen shrubs, noted for its brilliant red clusters of berries at the Christmas season. It grows to large size, often becoming tree-like, is handsome at every time of year. Put it out in full sunshine where soil is well-drained. The bright berries make wonderful indoor decoration in winter. 15 above.

Photinia serrulata nova. Upright evergreen shrub. Large, dark green, red-tinted leaves attractive the whole year. Blooms at an earlier age than *P. serrulata* (Chinese Photinia). 5 above.

PIERIS JAPONICA (Andromeda). The ever-popular Lily-of-the-Valley shrub, a delightful thing, of neat habit with waxy, green foliage. Covered with down-hanging trusses of Valley-like blooms in spring. Available in variegated form. 10 below.

PITTOSPORUMS

Pittosporum crassifolium. Tall growing shrub, ideal as a windbreak as it withstands wind very well. Grayish green foliage. Flowers wine colored. Useful hedge and screen plant. 20 above.

Pittosporum tobira (Japanese Pittosporum). Handsome, shiny-leaved evergreen shrub that spreads broadly but stays dense. Flowers are yellowish and greenish white, and fragrant. Does well in sun or shade. 5 above.

Pittosporum tobira variegata (Variegated Pittosporum). Foliage of this shrub is a combination of light green and white variegated leaves. Grows low with fragrant white flowers in spring. 5 above.

Pittosporum undulatum (Victorian Box, Victorian Laurel). Almost tree-like as it matures at 10-15 feet or more. Bears yellowish-white flowers noted for their enticing fragrance, especially at night. Leaves are large, dark green, glossy and undulate. Flowers are followed by clusters of big, showy, orange berries. 15 above.

PLEROMA GRANDIFLORA

Tibouchina elegans (Princess Flower). Royal purple flowers. The leaves are reddish-tinged, strong-ribbed. Can be grown as a tub specimen or in open soil. Prune to restrict form, or let it grow freely. 25 above.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS (Blue Cape Plumbago). Azure blue flowers all summer long mark this clambering shrub as something special. Ideal where you need continuous blue color. Grows rapidly. 20 above.

LAURELS

Prunus caroliniana (Carolina Cherry Laurel). A rapid-growing broadleaf, fine for any kind of background use, for hedges, or for training into a small tree. The leaves are deep, glossy green. 10 above.

Prunus laurocerasus (English Laurel). Lovely, large leaves. Very easy to grow. Use for bright background masses, for hedges and for specimen purposes. 5 above.

Prunus lyoni (Catalina Cherry). Shrub with large, glossy, deep green, holly-like leaves. Quite popular for large hedges, for screen planting and for backgrounds. Easy to grow anywhere in full sun or shade. 10 above.

GUAVAS

Psidium littorale (Strawberry Guava, Cattley Guava). When planted for hedges, in restricted masses or as background, not only provides year-long landscape beauty but also yields delicious strawberry-like red fruits for eating or for jelly. 25 above.

Psidium littorale lucidum (Yellow Cattley Guava). Differs from the preceding in producing yellow fruits, somewhat larger and of milder flavor.

FIRETHORNS

Pyracantha, Firethorn, is among the most popular of all vining-type evergreens that feature brilliant effects from red berries. The medium-size leaves are handsome, and of smooth, attractive, long-oval outlines. Hosts of white flowers in spring if not sheared. Many forms have come onto the market in recent years and we have chosen what we consider to be the best ones for our area. All of them can be used in most versatile fashion, as neat, low hedges (trained or fencing), for covering walls and bulkheads, as showy evergreen masses, and even trained as small trees.

Pyracantha crenato-serrata graberi (Grabber Firethorn). 5 above.

Pyracantha crenato-serrata Rosedale (Rosedale Firethorn). 5 above.

Pyracantha duvali (Duval Firethorn). 15 above.

Pyracantha koidzumi sriblingi (Stribling Firethorn). 5 above.

Pyracantha koidzumi 'Victory' (Victory Firethorn). 5 above.

Pyracantha koidzumi walderi (Walder Firethorn). 5 above.

Pyracantha Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz Firethorn). 15 above.

PYRUS KAWAKAMI (Evergreen Pear). Whether grown as a large shrub, espaliered against a wall, or trained as a small tree, this plant is a year-around beauty. Glossy, bright green leaves, long branches, and in the spring loaded with fragrant white flowers. 20 above.

INDIA HAWTHORNS

Raphiolepis indica rosea (Pink India Hawthorn Hybrids). Covered with beautiful, broad panicles of sweet-scented pink blooms that look like apple blossoms. To 5 feet. We have several with varying flowers and foliage forms. 5 above.

RHAMNUS ALATERNUS (Italian Buckthorn). A large evergreen shrub or small tree with appealing dark green leaves. Deep blue berries appear in fall. Withstands shearing. Also available in variegated form. 10 above.

RHODODENDRONS

Rhododendrons, though they have the reputation of preferring humid, cool regions, are definitely adaptable to our conditions. Witness some of the famous plantings, right here in California.

Just give them high shade, plenty of peat in the soil, acid fertilizer in spring, and they will be right at home.

ROMNEYA COULTERI (Matilija Poppy). The most beautiful flowers, the petals pure white and crepe-textured, with a ball of orange in the center and a delicious fragrance, mark this 6-foot plant as extraordinary. Needs little care. Foliage gray-green. 5 above.

SARCOCOCCA RUSCIFOLIA (Fragrant Sarcococca). This evergreen shrub with shiny wax-like leaves thrives in dense shade. Fragrant, small white flowers are followed by dark red berries.

VERONICAS

Veronicas, Shrubby Veronicas or Hebes. Prefer coast-side locations but will actually thrive anywhere in our milder sections. Flowers are always prominent, mostly in summer and later.

Veronica buxifolia; Hebe buxifolia (Boxleaf Veronica). A low shrub with leaves medium textured and almost Boxwood-like in size. Use for low hedges or any low foreground purpose. Flowers are borne in spikes, light blue in color. Also called Boxleaf Hebe. 5 above.

Veronica decussata; Hebe elliptica (Autumn Glory Hebe). A leafy mound 2 feet high with deep purple flowers. 5 above.

Veronica imperialis; Hebe speciosa. Excellent evergreen shrub with thick rounded leaves with purple veins. Deep wine-red flowers in pointed spikes.

VIBURNUMS

Viburnum japonicum (Japanese Viburnum). A vigorous evergreen shrub, to 6 feet in height, with shining green leaves. Flowers are fragrant, white, in 4-inch clusters in spring. Full sun or partial shade. 10 above.

Viburnum odoratissimum (Sweet Viburnum). The flowers are white and fragrant. The bush often attains 12-foot heights, almost the same in width. Leaves are long and dark green in summer, many turning red where autumn weather is chilly. Shade or part shade. 12 above.

Viburnum suspensum (Sandankwa Viburnum). A winter flowering beauty that bears a full crop of white blooms possessing the fragrance of roses. Where you need a screen planting to 6 feet, it is ideal. Can be pruned into a fine-looking formal hedge. Prefers light shade. 18 above.

Viburnum tinus robustum (Roundleaf Laurestinus). This shrub will prove ideal for screening out unsightly areas nearby, or putting in background groupings against which other lower shrubs and flowers will look attractive. To 10 feet, flowers white with tints of pink. 5 above.

XYLOSMA SENTICOSA (Shiny Xylosma). A foliage shrub for sun in warmer regions. A good groundcover, espalier, or shrub. Leaves light green and shiny. 15 above.



DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

The flowering shrubs listed in this group will lose their leaves for a short time each year. They are the hardiest of shrubs, withstanding heat and cold. In fact, their extreme hardiness makes them desirable for mountain homes. Others, because they are not so large, can be used where definite height of growth is a consideration in the garden. Many produce showy flowers, without which the garden would lack much in interest and sparkle.

PRUNING FLOWERING SHRUBS

Deciduous flowering shrubs will preserve a compact, well-kept appearance if they are given a thorough pruning following the blooming period. Thin out conflicting branches, preserving the strongest. Cut these back about one-half.

ALTHEA SYRIACUS; HIBISCUS SYRIACUS (Rose of Sharon, Shrubby Althea). A beautiful shrub, slow and neat growing, with eye-catching, hollyhock-like flowers, singles and double, in pink, white, lavender and mauve. A famous, hardy shrub; likes sun. 10 below.

AZALEA MOLLIS VARS. (Mollis Azaleas). Big flowers, in shades of yellow, orange, salmon, pink and near-red, cover every part of the crown. Extremely hardy, too. Use plenty of peat moss, and acid fertilizer every spring. Likes sunshine. 10 below.

BERBERIS THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA (Red Leaf Japanese Barberry). Rich, lustrous-red foliage on a very useful, rugged shrub. A dense grower, to 3-4 feet, of attractive form. In any well-drained soil, and sun. 10 below.

◀ **MAGNOLIA
SOULANGEANA**

FRENCH LILAC JEANNE D'ARC

DEUTZIA CANDIDA, WHITE DEUTZIA



**HYDRANGEA
MACROPHYLLA
VARIETIES**





FORSYTHIA



LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA, CRAPE MYRTLE



ALTHEA SYRIACUS, ROSE OF SHARON

FLOWERING QUINCE

Chaenomeles lagenaria (Flowering Quince). Beautiful, broad flowers come open from midwinter to earliest spring here with us. Colors range through reds, rose, cameo, pinks and white. The bushes grow artistically, can be easily trained as espaliers or as trees, too. Cut branches, brought indoors in winter, bloom readily, make intriguing flower arrangements. 10 below.

Clarke's Giant (P.A.F.). Blooms very large double, dark red.

Minerva. Deep rose pink.

Pink Beauty. Medium pink.

Red Ruffles. Here again, the name describes this desirable flowering Quince.

Snow. Large, pure white; single.

Stanford Red. Cardinal red.

Texas Scarlet. Watermelon red.

DEUTZIA CANDIDA (White Deutzia). Massed full with beautiful white flowers in spring, on a fairly large shrub to 7 feet. A very hardy bush, adapted to a variety of well-drained soils. Likes sunshine. 10 below.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bells). Flowers are bright, golden yellow, produced heavily every spring, early. A renowned, famous and highly popular shrub everywhere. Adaptable, very hardy. 15 below.

HYDRANGEA MACROPHYLLA VARIETIES (Bigleaf Hydrangea). Huge clusters of flowers cover the crown of this handsome, big-foliaged, round-topped shrub, the colors ranging reds, rose, pink and white. Some varieties will color in blue shades, rather easily, by using acid fertilizer and peat moss. Or use aluminum sulphate or iron sulphate to make them blue. 5 above.

KOLKWTZIA AMABILIS (Beauty Bush). A beautiful sight when covered with hosts of blush-pink blooms is this very rugged and hardy tall grower. Arching branches are graceful, too. Well-named. Give it room, in the sun, and get beauty and refined appearance in return. 10 below.

CRAPE MYRTLES

Lagerstroemia indica (Crape Myrtle). Refreshing masses of bright flowers deck these small trees, or large shrubs, in July, August and September. The blooms are like crinkled crape, very heavily produced. Can be grown anywhere, and are at their best in the hot, interior sections. Need very little care. 12 above.

Lagerstroemia indica alba (White Crape Myrtle). Always use white; this is a beauty.

Lagerstroemia indica purpurea (Lavender Crape Myrtle). Flowers of attractive lavender shade.

Lagerstroemia indica rosea (Pink Crape Myrtle). Rose-pink flowers in summer.

Lagerstroemia indica rubra (Red Crape Myrtle). Unusually fine dark rose-red.

Lagerstroemia indica 'Watermelon Red' (Watermelon Red Crape Myrtle). Rosy red.

MAGNOLIAS

Here we offer the finest varieties of these large-flowered beauties that have become so famous in gardens and parks throughout the world. The fragrant, saucer-like blooms burst full open in one grand rush, heralding the spring. Big, broad shrubs that are wonderful for specimen use. 10 below.

Magnolia liliflora nigra (Purple Lily Magnolia). Handsome cup-shaped flowers, dark purple outside, lighter purple within.

Magnolia soulangeana (Chinese Magnolia; Saucer Magnolia). Large, lily-like flowers are rose-red, blended with white. Very bright and cheery.

Magnolia soulangeana rustica rubra (Red-Purple Magnolia). Cup-shaped flowers are purple-red.

Magnolia stellata (Star Magnolia). Beautiful in bloom, with white flowers showing nicely arranged, star-shaped petals. The shrub becomes large, rounds off at about 6 to 8 feet.

PHILADELPHUS VIRGINALIS (Mock Orange). One of the loveliest and most reliable of shrubs, this form mounted full each spring with fragrant flowers of purest white. 15 below.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS (CONTINUED)

POMEGRANATES

Bright, showy flowers of these neat shrubs from the Mediterranean and eastward are quite unusual, in brilliant tones of red. Excellent for tub or garden culture. They are drought resistant, revelling in sun and heat. Handsome foliage, too. 5 above.

Punica granatum (Common Pomegranate). This is the garden strain of the wild type, its flowers double, and bright orange-red. Beautiful shrub to 6-8 feet.

Punica granatum nana (Dwarf Pomegranate). Colorful, lively red flowers and interesting fruits mark this selection that grows to about 3 feet in height. Sunshine; well-drained soil.

BRIDAL WREATH

Spiraea bumalda 'Anthony Waterer' (Anthony Waterer Spirea). The flat-topped clusters of rosy-red flowers cap loose, gracefully upright bushes to about 3 feet in height. Unusually hardy. 10 below.

Spiraea prunifolia plena (Bridal Wreath Spirea; Shoe Button Spirea). Small, double, pure white flowers are carried all along the most gracefully-arched branches you will find on any shrub. A clump of three or more, planted out by themselves so there is no interference from surrounding trees or shrubs, soon makes a breathtaking specimen group. Use in borders, too. 20 below.

Spiraea reevesiana fl. pl. (Reeves Double Bridal Wreath). A graceful shrub with long, arching branches bearing clouds of small, white, double flowers. Sun. 5 below.

Spiraea vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea). Flowers of pure white are carried in round-topped clusters, packed along the graceful arching branches. 20 below.

LILACS

Syringa vars. (French Hybrids). We offer a number of modern varieties of these fine, old-fashioned flowering shrubs that are so notable for their beautifully colored flowers and exquisite fragrance. Better in cooler sections. 10 below.

Ami Schott. Fine deep blue. Double.

Clarke's Giant (Pat. No. 754). Single, soft blue of enormous size. Fragrant.

Esther Staley (Pat. No. 768). Large single pure pink. Midseason; vigorous.

Fantasy. Double mauve.

Gismonda. Double purple.

LILACS (Continued)

Jeanne d'Arc. A double, pure white.

Lavender Lady (Pat. No. 1238). Beautiful, lilac-colored, fragrant flowers in huge clusters. Especially developed for Southern California.

Marceau. Large, single, deep violet flowers in plump clusters.

Paul Thirion. Double, reddish purple.

Purple Gem. Single, ruddy purple.

Purple Heart (Pat. No. 832). Single, deep purple.

Spring Dawn. Pink buds open to pale blue single flowers.

Sunset. Double, mauve-carmine.

Syringa persica laciniata (Cutleaf Persian Lilac). A cutleaf variety of the hardy favorite that covers itself with fragrant, pale lilac flowers. 10 below.

Syringa vulgaris. The common purple lilac. 10 below.

TAMARIX AFRICANA (Coolidge Tamarisk). We recommend this one highly where a drought resistant plant is needed. Covers itself with tiny pink flowers. 5 below.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum burkwoodi (Burkwood Viburnum). A glorious shrub with lovely heads of fragrant pink and white flowers. Zero.

Viburnum opulus sterile (Snowball). A large shrub, 6-10 feet tall, covered with round, snowball-like masses of white flowers. 20 below.

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS (Chaste Tree). Long spikes of pale blue flowers on a most graceful, picturesque shrub. 5 above.

WEIGELAS

These plants maintain their popularity because of their long blooming season after most spring blooms are over. We are pleased to offer the varieties listed below. Zero.

Bristol Ruby. A new, deep red weigela, very hardy. Sun.

Rosea. Taller, with light pink flowers in spring and early summer.

Variegated (Weigela rosea variegata). Profuse flowering, in pink and white, and clear-cut, variegated leaves.



Give spring flowering shrubs a background of broadleaved and coniferous evergreens. Plant Azalea Mollis, Spiraeas, Weigelas, Hydrangeas, etc., in front of background plantings of Junipers, Xylosma, Pyracantha, Nandina. This sets off spring blooms of deciduous shrubs and minimizes their winter bareness.



GROUND COVERS

AJUGAS

Ajuga reptans (Carpet Bugle). One of the finest covers for shady places where a good water supply can be assured. Leaves make a close turf not over 2 inches high. Blue flowers in spring.

Ajuga reptans atropurpurea (Bronzeleaf Ajuga). While it forms the same close turf as the common ajuga it presents an even richer appearance because of the bronzy color of the leaves. Prefers a shady location with plenty of moisture.

Ajuga, Giant Leaved. Much larger than the regular strain, the leaves and plants are fully double size. Flower stems reach 10 in. and are much more conspicuous.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI (Manzanita, Bearberry). Prostrate trailing variety, excellent for a ground cover. The leaves are a rich green. Flowers are white with a pink tint, followed by red berries.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea 'Crimson Jewel' (Pat. Pend.). Bush type Bougainvillea. Masses of vibrant sparkling color most of the year. Hundreds of brilliant, glowing red flowers smother the plant. Lovely dark green leaves. Unlimited use in every landscape.

Bougainvillea 'Temple Fire' (Red Bush Bougainvillea). Constantly covered with deep red flowers in warm weather. Good bush. Fast grower. Excellent for tub or border.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus gloriosus (Point Reyes Ceanothus). A fine creeping variety. Absolutely prostrate with lovely blue flowers and dark green foliage.

Ceanothus horizontalis (Carmel Creeper). A low creeping variety about 1 to 2 feet tall and 3 to 6 feet across, splendid for training over rocks. Will stand wind near the coast, full sunlight or partial shade. When in bloom the leaves are barely visible in the mound of deep blue flowers.

CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM (Snow in Summer). Small white flowers on silver gray foliage. For rock garden and edging. Blooms early in either sun or partial shade.

COPROSMA KIRKI (Kirk's Coprosma). Spreading with narrow leaves. Should be pinched back if used as a ground cover.

DICHONDRA REPENS. Makes a very close lawn surface of tiny round green leaves. Best in sunny places where it can be given moderate watering. Becomes loose and large in shade. Needs mowing once in a while only. Easy to manage.

EUONYMUS RADICANS (Common Winter Creeper). Sun or shade. Oval leaves of good medium green turn brilliant red in winter. Hardy.

FESTUCA GLAUCA (Blue Fescue). Blue-gray ornamental grass. A fine-textured cover growing in tufts 4-10 inches high. Beautiful as contrasting background for broad-leaved plants.

FRAGARIA CHILOENSIS (Ornamental Strawberry). Hand-some glossy foliage, covered in spring with countless white flowers. Hardy and attractive, sun or partial shade.

GAZANIA. Grayish tufts of foliage covered by quantities of golden or orange and reddish daisies on six-inch stems. Best in hot sun. Set plants 6 to 8 inches apart.

IVY

Hedera canariensis (Algerian Ivy). Large, green leaves and vigorous, rampant growth make this an excellent ground cover. Variegated form has leaves variegated with white in many interesting patterns.

Hedera canariensis variegated (Variegated Algerian Ivy). Like the *Hedera canariensis*, but its leaves are a creamy-white and green, beautifully variegated. An evergreen vine that is especially vigorous.

Hedera 'Hahn' (Hahn's Ivy). This compact growing small-leaf ivy finds much use in planter boxes because of its somewhat restricted growth habit. May be used as a bed edging or ground cover in patio work where its dark green foliage creates a restful effect.

Hedera helix (English Ivy). Dark green glossy leaves, makes a cover about one foot deep. Needs no mowing. Excellent on banks or level areas. Mat is too deep to walk over comfortably.

Hedera helix variegated (Variegated English Ivy). Same growing habits as variety above. Makes an unusual color contrast.

WHERE a temperature is shown with the description it indicates the approximate degree of hardness and this information should be used only to choose plants for specific locations—not as the exact amount of cold the plant will endure.

HYPERICUM CALYGINUM (Aaronsbeard St. Johnswort). Low-growing, compact type only 1 foot high; a shady location. Flowers yellow. Excellent ground cover under trees; good for planter and bank cover. 15 above.

LOTUS BERTHOLETI (Coralgem Deervetch). A trailing plant with bright silvery-gray foliage that makes a fine ground cover in any frost-free location. In addition to the attractive color of the foliage it produces in spring masses of bronze red, claw-like flowers. Ideal for covering banks and is also a good plant for hanging basket.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM (Ice Plant). Rapid growing waxy succulent plants making excellent cover in dry sunny places. Colorful flowers in abundance, often cover the plants and make showy effects. Available in different colors, rose-pink, red, orange and yellow.

PELARGONIUM PELTATUM (Ivy Geranium). For partially shaded or sunny places. Shiny, neatly shaped leaves and showy flowers in pink, red, white, lavender or purple. Makes a nice cover for banks. Trailing.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS 'PROSTRATUS' (Trailing Rosemary). Hardy evergreen with fragrant leaves and flowers. Gray-green foliage with light blue flowers. Lasts for years if given well-drained soil.

SEDUM VARIETIES. A delightful little group of plants that makes an attractive, low-spreading ground cover even under very dry conditions. Members of the succulent family. Leaves look like tiny bright green, sometimes blue-green, and even red, round beads. Do not plant where it is apt to be walked on, as it will not stand this type of wear.

TRACHELOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES (Star Jasmine). Ground cover, also planting boxes. **Not** for dry banks. See page 32 for description.

TRAILING LANTANA. Creeping Plants making a mat about one foot deep with showy lavender-purple flowers over a long season. Very tough and hardy. Should it freeze back it quickly recovers.

THYME. Long-lived even in hot, dry locations or in clay, sand or gravelly soils. Low growing and aromatic.

VERBENA PERUVIANA. More or less prostrate and rooting. Leaves are oblong and pointed. Spikes remain rather short with scarlet, crimson or pink flowers.

VINCA

Vinca major (Bibleleaf Periwinkle). An excellent ground cover for banks. Spreads rapidly and grows well in a diversity of soils. Does best with ample water but will tolerate considerable drought. Bright green foliage attains a height of about 12 to 15 inches. Blue flowers in spring.

Vinca minor (Common Periwinkle). A dwarf form. Leaves, stems and flowers are miniatures of its big brother above. More trailing in habit.



▲ ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN,
SILK TREE

EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA, SCARLET FLOWERING EUCALYPTUS



QUERCUS SUBER, CORK OAK



TREES...for Spring Fl

The first things that should be planted around the average new, modern home, after the lawn is in, are the trees. These are the permanent landscape features. You put them in with the idea that they will be there, contributing to the pleasures of the garden, as long as the house stands, or longer.

To round out the landscaping around a home the gardener should choose preferred kinds from both the large, shade-tree class, and the smaller-statured ornamental, flowering kinds. The big shade trees should be used far more than they now are, even on average-sized properties, for creating the background effects, toward the rear, at least. Landscaping your home grounds is like painting a picture, and the larger trees should be chosen and placed before anything else goes in, preferably so they will become the key part of the "frame" of the picture. Trees for planting toward the front and at the sides of the house will usually be the smaller, flowering kinds. Let us help you select the right kinds for the right places.

FLOWERING TREES FIT THE MODERN LANDSCAPE

The modern house, low and rambling, is a "natural" for the many medium- and small-statured flowering and fruit trees we offer. Whenever possible, individual specimens of the kinds you like, or clumps of two or three of them, should be planted off the front corners, toward the sides or ends of the house, and out back so they will finish off the landscape appearance as well as provide colorful foliage, flowers, fruits.

FLOWERING TREES FIT MODERN PEOPLE, TOO

Indeed, trees fit modern people—especially those who, for one reason or other, prefer to stay close to home even on holidays. Just a little observation is enough to convince anyone that the most "ornamental" tree has a lot of "woody" character about it even though it is far removed from the primitive forest. So it is not surprising to find busy people loafing under a flowering tree and apparently enjoying every moment of it. For this and other related reasons



PRUNUS SERRULATA PENDULA, WEEPING CHERRY



BETULA ALBA LACINIATA, CUTLEAF WHITE BIRCH



ACACIA BAILEYANA, BAILEY ACACIA

owers, Summer Shade & Fall Color!

we are pleased to recommend the trees we stock because we know that along with every tree we sell goes something intangible that will become more and more valuable to you as the years go by.

ACACIAS

Acacia baileyana (Bailey Acacia). Tree of small to medium size, its rounded crown of gray-green foliage a mass of bright yellow flowers in spring. 10 above.

Acacia latifolia (Broadleaf Acacia). Ideal for quick screening where you need a fast grower. Foliage dense; flowers golden yellow. 15 above.

Acacia longifolia floribunda (Gossamer Acacia). Small tree with long, narrow, light green leaves. Fluffy yellow blooms appear several times throughout the year. 18 above.

BAUHINIA PURPUREA (Orchid Tree). One of the showiest small trees, the umbrella-like crown bearing 2-inch, pink flowers resembling Vanda orchids at a distance. 30 above.

CERATONIA SILIQUA (Carob). Handsome, broad-crowned Carob, with leaves shiny, dark green. Resists most everything . . . heat, drought, alkali, pests. 12 above.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA (Camphor Tree). Wide, sturdy shade tree, tops for street planting, too. Foliage light green, bronzy in spring. 10 above.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA (Loquat). Prized for edible, orange-yellow fruits in early summer, this bold-leaved, small tree is beautiful as specimen or background. 10 above.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus citriodora (Lemon Scented Gum). Smooth bark and long, pointed lemon-scented leaves. Creamy-white flowers bloom in profusion. Slender and graceful. Evergreen. 15 above.



MALUS 'HOPA', HOPA CRAB

BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN TREES Cont.

Eucalyptus ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering Eucalyptus). Clusters of brilliantly scarlet flowers feature this small, round-headed tree. Blooms in July, and at intervals from then on. 20 above.

Eucalyptus globulus compacta (Dwarf Blue Gum). Another small-tree type, round-headed. A quick grower, ideal for tall hedging, windbreaks. Handsome blue-green foliage. 20 above.

Eucalyptus lehmanni (Lehmann Eucalyptus). Rounded and spreading multiple-stem Eucalyptus with foliage carried low. Light attractive green foliage with tints of red throughout. Huge clusters of bottle-green flowers in July. 15 above.

Eucalyptus polyanthemos (Redbox Gum). A medium-sized low branching tree with grayish-blue foliage, light red margins and veins. White flowers. 10 above.

Eucalyptus pulverulenta (Dollarleaf Gum). A dwarf upright variety, slender in habit. Round, silvery gray leaves. Makes an unusual small garden tree and its cut branches are useful for arranging. 18 above.

Eucalyptus rhodantha (Rose Gum; Australian Fireball Bush). Small growing shrub with spreading habit. Produces large, brilliant, fiery red flowers; silvery gray leaves. Very colorful. 25 above.

Eucalyptus sideroxylon rosea (Mulga Ironbark Gum). Masses of pink flowers in summer, on a light, open, airy crown that shows off the red-brown bark and long, dark green leaves. 15 above.

FRAXINUS UHDEI (Shamel Ash). A really fine evergreen (may be deciduous in colder areas) tree, rapid grower that suits all shade, specimen and avenue uses. 20 above.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA (Silk Oak). Tall, narrow, with daintily-cut, fern-like leaves, and golden-yellow flowers. 20 above.

JACARANDA MIMOSAEOFOLIA (Jacaranda). A spectacular beauty with large clusters of rich, violet-blue flowers, and fern-like foliage. 28 above.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). Large, waxy-white, sweet-scented blooms all summer. Leaves beautiful, shiny, leathery. 10 above.

Magnolia grandiflora 'St. Mary'. A dwarf form of *Magnolia grandiflora* for small gardens and espaliers.

OLEIVE

Olea europaea. Beautiful specimen tree, small in stature, with picturesquely gnarled and twisted trunk and limbs. 10 above.

PHOTINIA DEFLEXA (Bronze Loquat). Here is a most handsome shrub, particularly notable for the bright, bronzy-red new foliage in spring when it stands out strikingly by contrast with the rest of the dark green leaves. Mature leaves become 8 inches long, with attractive, deep veining. The shrub has fine form. 32 above.

OAKS

Quercus agrifolia (California Live Oak). Our lovely native; slow growing, picturesque. Leaves rich, deep green. 10 above.

Quercus ilex (Holly Oak). A handsome, pest-free tree with shiny holly-like leaves. 10 above.

Quercus suber (Cork Oak). Modest-sized, with leathery foliage and deep-furrowed bark. 5 above.

PEPPER TREES

Schinus dependens (Peru Pepper Tree). Small evergreen tree. Stiff branches of small dark green leaves. Good. 15 above.

Schinus molle (California Pepper Tree). Rapid growing beauty, with picturesque trunk, lovely feathery foliage, bright red berries. 20 above.

Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian Pepper). Neat, small tree with yellow blooms and lots of bright red berries. 28 above.

ULMUS PARVIFOLIA SEMPERVIRENS (Evergreen Elm). Hardy, rapid grower, small-leaved. Deciduous in colder areas. 20 above.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES

MAPLES

Acer palmatum (Japanese Maple). Small, graceful, half-weeping. Maple-like leaves rosy-red in spring, green in summer, scarlet in fall. Zero.

Acer palmatum atropurpureum (Japanese Bloodleaf Maple). Delightful small tree, Oriental in all features, with deeply-cut, red leaves carried gracefully on thin, dark branches. Zero.

Acer palmatum dissectum (Japanese Laceleaf Maple). Small tree with the Oriental look, its delicate red leaves borne profusely on attractively arched branches. Zero.

Acer saccharinum (Sliver Maple). Beautiful, rapid grower, making a tall, slender crown. Leaves light green, silvery beneath. 10 below.

ALNUS RHOMBIFOLIA (California Alder). Grows quickly to handsome size, with gray trunk, green limbs and shining leaves. 10 below.

BIRCHES

Betula alba (European White Birch). The classic, every-popular, white-barked charmer.

Betula alba laciniata (Cutleaf White Birch). More gracefully weeping than the species, its leaves delicately deep-cut.

GINKGO BILOBA 'Autumn Gold' (Maidenhair Tree). Another Oriental beauty of pyramidal habit. The unusual fan-shaped leaves are golden in fall. This variety will not have flowers. 20 below.

LOCUSTS

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis var. (Moraine Locust) (Pat. 836). No thorns and no seed pods on this most handsome, large, light-foliaged locust. Adaptable to tough conditions. 20 below.

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis 'Sunburst' (Sunburst Locust) (Pat. 1313). Almost spectacular is the broad, golden-yellow crown of graceful, delicate leaves of this new-found garden beauty. 20 below.

FRAXINUS VELUTINA GLABRA (Modesto Ash). Fast growing shade tree. Has dense crown of dark green foliage. Thrives equally well in warm inland valleys or along the coast. 20 above.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA (Tulip Tree). Tall, fast-growing tree with light green foliage making a symmetrical head. Flowers cup-shaped resembling magnolia, but with an orange zone. 10 below.

MORUS ALBA 'STRIBLING' (Stribling's Mulberry). Fine for rapid growth, nice shade. Rich shiny leaves . . . but no messy fruits. 10 below.

PISTACIA CHINENSIS (Chinese Pistachio). A very attractive fast-growing shade tree with a rounded head and lovely pinnate leaves that turn beautiful hues in the fall. Very hardy. 15 above.

SYCAMORES

Platanus acerifolia (European Sycamore). Most handsome tree, symmetrical in youth, aging picturesquely. Large, maple-like foliage. Bark colorfully mottled. 10 below.

Platanus racemosus (California Sycamore). Our native sycamore, its leaves with finger-like divisions, the bark beautifully marked and mottled. 5 above.

POPLARS

Populus alba bolleana (Bolle's Silver Poplar). Tall, slender, like Lombardy but with silvery-gray leaves. 20 below.

Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). Tall, stately columns, the upright limbs shining with bright green foliage. Ideal for windbreaks, accents, clumps. 20 below.

SALIX BABYLONICA (Weeping Willow). Grows 30 feet tall, and as broad, with long, drooping branches. Fine form and fine foliage. Zero.

ULMUS PUMILA (Siberian Elm). Extremely hardy, and a rapid grower. Very popular with shapely rounded crown of small, light green leaves that hang late. 20 below.

ZELKOYA SERRATA (Japanese Zelkova). A clean tree to 50 feet broad. A good shade tree in hot, dry areas. Zero.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar formosana 'Afterglow'. While young, this picturesque tree has violet-red foliage. In the autumn the foliage turns to outstanding shades of red. 10 above.

Liquidambar styraciflua (American Sweetgum). The most dependable tree for autumn color in California and elsewhere. The maple-shaped leaves turn shades of crimson and yellow to brown. Makes a tall pyramid shaped tree. 10 below.

Liquidambar styraciflua 'Palo Alto'. Rich green leaves change to bright orange-red in the autumn. A stately tree of pleasing proportions. 5 below.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING TREES

ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN (Silk Tree; Mimosa Tree). Lovely small tree with graceful form. In summer hosts of pink fluffy flowers like pincushions cover ferny-leaved branches with light green feathery foliage. Exotic looking. Gives filtered shade. Zero.

DOGWOODS

Cornus florida (White Dogwood). Shapely, horizontally-branched small tree, the white-bracted flowers shining in semi-shade. 20 below.

Cornus florida rubra (Pink Dogwood). Spectacular are the pink or light red heads of blooms. Light shade; acid soil. 20 below.

HAWTHORNS

Small trees, appealing in stature and form in cool areas where they grow best. Masses of flowers every spring, and some are brilliantly fruited in fall.

Crataegus cordata (Washington Hawthorn). A hard-to-beat beauty, white flower masses in spring, bright fruits and colored leaves in autumn. 20 below.

Crataegus oxyacantha var. 'Autumn Glory'. Nicely formed small tree with shiny foliage. White flowers in spring, followed by masses of large, crimson fruits in autumn. 20 below.

Crataegus oxyacantha 'Pauli' (Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn). Most used of all English Hawthorns, the blossoms fully double, bright carmine. 20 below.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA (Golden Raintree). Bright yellow flowers are followed by colorful fruit in summer. It is very hardy and will tolerate poor, dry soil. 10 below.

LABURNUM VOSSI (Golden Chaintree). A hardy tree for colder regions that produces long chains of yellow flowers. 10 below.

FLOWERING CRABAPPLES

Small flowering trees that are ideal for home gardens in the cooler parts of our state.

Malus eleyi (Eleyi Crab). Flowers single, dark red-purple, the foliage reddish in spring. Fruits wine-purple. 10 below.

Malus floribunda (Floribunda Crab). A fine, gracefully-branched tree with large apple-blossom-pink flowers. 10 below.

Malus 'Hopa' (Hopa Crab). Buds are red; flowers are red; fruits are red. An exquisite variety. 10 below.

Malus ioensis plena (Bechtel's Crab). Small, round-headed dandy with pink, fragrant, double flowers. Shade. 20 below.

Malus scheideckeri (Scheidecker Crab). Double-pink, fine for bloom, and for yellow fruit. 20 below.

FLOWERING PEACHES

Prunus persica flore pleno (Double Flowering Peach). Double flowers in white, red or pink varieties. 10 below.

FLOWERING PLUM

Flowering plums are deserving of the popularity they enjoy. They grow rather fast, bloom heavily, and do not become very large. These are hardy to 10 below.

Prunus cerasifera blireiana (Blireiana Plum). This one has dark, greenish-purple leaves and double, pink flowers.

Prunus cerasifera 'Hollywood' (Hollywood Flowering Plum). Red and green leaves with clusters of small pink flowers make this plum popular.

Prunus cerasifera pissardi (Purple Leaf Flowering Plum). Cheerful, rich purple foliage; small single whitish-pink flowers. A beautiful tree flowering very early.

Prunus cerasifera 'Thundercloud' (Thundercloud Flowering Plum). The coppery foliage of this one is very dark. Flowers open pink, turn white.

FLOWERING CHERRIES

Beautiful in our cooler sections where they become choice ornamental trees. The flowers, large and showy, are borne in heavy, clustered masses. Zero.

Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' (Kwanzan Flowering Cherry). Useful for its ascending habit, its bronzy foliage in spring, and its enormous clusters of double pink blooms.

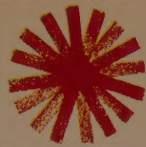
Prunus serrulata 'Mt. Fuji' (Mt. Fuji Flowering Cherry). Best of the pure white doubles, its down-hung trusses wide, deep, and chaste.

Prunus serrulata 'Shirofugan' (Shirofugan Flowering Cherry). Masses of lovely double blooms open soft pink, change to white then to near-cerise. A constant ensemble of pink and white during blossoming time.

Prunus serrulata pendula (Weeping Cherries). Both single and double types that do well in cooler sections, they grow slowly to picturesque form, making billowy clouds of pink at flowering time.

Prunus yedoensis 'Akebono' (Akebono Flowering Cherry). Erect growing, a cloud of single light pink flowers each spring.





CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

The use of the many beautiful tall-growing conifers as a garden background cannot be surpassed, either in groupings on a large property, or as a specimen tree for the small lot. The Sequoias, Deodar Cedar, and Norway Spruce are examples of lovely large trees which give year-round garden beauty.

TRUE CEDARS

Cedars, including the beautiful **true** cedars from the Mediterranean and Asia.

Cedrus atlantica (Atlas Cedar). Considered the aristocrat of all cedar trees. Magnificent, picturesque. 5 below.

Cedrus atlantica glauca (Blue Atlas Cedar). This tree is similar to the one above except that it has bluish-gray foliage. Grows slowly. 5 below.

Cedrus deodara (Deodar Cedar). Tall, tapering tree, broad at the base, and with artfully weeping tip growths. Leaves bright green. 5 above.

FALSE CYPRESSES

This is a most variable species of plant. From this comes tall, dense, pyramidal trees suitable as wind breaks and small rounded mounds hardly exceeding 30 inches. The color of these ranges from dark green to golden yellow. We are pleased to recommend them in a variety of forms. 10 below.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana azurea. Broad pyramid to 6 ft. distinguished by its bright blue foliage. A good accent plant.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana knowlfeldensis (Knowfeld False Cypress). The graceful upright habit and sage-green arching branches make this variety suitable for backgrounds for lower growing shrubs.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana elwoodii (Elwood Cypress). Dense, slow grower, of upright habit. Foliage fluffy, blue-green.

▲ JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS HETZI GLAUCA, HETZ BLUE JUNIPER

PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA, COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE





JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA



CEDRUS DEODARA, DEODOR CEDAR



PODOCARPUS ELONGATA, FERN PODOCARPUS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Nestoides' (Nest False Cypress). One of the small forms to about 3 feet tall. It becomes broader than tall. A good foundation plant.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana nidiformis (Birds Nest Cypress). The low, flaring form, like a bird's nest, gave it the name. Fine, unusual.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana stewarti (Stewart Golden Cypress). The tree forms a dense, symmetrical pyramid, the foliage golden-hued.

Chamaecyparis obtusa (Hinoki False Cypress). A dark green, irregularly formed pyramidal tree of very slow growth. Its tufted arrangement of leafy twigs gives it an interesting character.

Chamaecyparis squarrosa cyanoviridis (Moss Cypress). Compact; blue-green foliage.

TRUE CYPRESSES

Cypress is known as a plant for dry, hot areas. These also have many forms. They grow rather fast. 5 above.

Cupressus arizonica (Arizona Cypress). Beautiful, narrow-headed tree with bluish foliage. Resists sun and drought. Excellent for hedge, screen and windbreak planting.

Cupressus forbesi (Tecate Cypress). Similar to Monterey, but superior for its disease resistance.

Cupressus sempervirens (Italian Cypress). Makes a tall, slender column beautifully clothed with rich, green, fine-textured foliage.

Cupressus sempervirens glauca (Blue Italian Cypress). A blue variety of the above.

JUNIPERS (Spreading Forms)

Junipers provide some of the best-looking, hardiest, low-growers for groundcovers, bank and foundation plantings. 20 below.

Juniperus chinensis armstrongi (Armstrong Juniper). Low, compact, with gray-green foliage. Tops for foundation plantings.

Juniperus chinensis 'Blue Vase' (Texas Star Juniper). Showy blue foliage. Very little pruning required for this dense growing Juniper. Grows naturally in a vase shape.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper). Beautifully spreading shrub, to 3-4 feet, with fine, bluish-green foliage.

Juniperus chinensis hetzi glauca (Hetz Blue Juniper). Large spreading juniper with a light frosty blue foliage, and spreading habit of growth. An excellent plant where a medium height is desired.

Juniperus conferta (Shore Juniper). Prostrate and spreading. Light green foliage, withstands sun and salt air. 10 below.

Juniperus horizontalis wiltoni (Wilton Carpet Juniper). One of the finest low trailing Junipers. New and spectacular, literally making a living carpet of its silver-blue foliage. Good for banks or ground covers.

Juniperus procumbens (Japanese Garden Juniper). Broad spreading but not much over two feet high. Foliage blue-green.

Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia (Tamarix Juniper). The ever-popular "Tam" that spreads close to the ground to form a mat of silvery-blue. Height 2 feet.

JUNIPERS (Erect or Upright)

The taller kinds are noted for hardiness as well as for beauty of form and foliage.

Juniperus chinensis torulosa (Twisted Juniper). Erect grower, foliage dark green, with twisted branches, forming picturesque growth patterns. 20 below.

Juniperus excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper). Symmetrical pyramid in shape, a semi-dwarf with short, spiny blue-green needles. 10 below.

Juniperus scopulorum (Pathfinder Juniper). A beautiful selection from our native western Rocky Mountain juniper. Very neat, upright pyramid, feathery in appearance, the leaves silvery-blue. 20 below.

Juniperus squamata meyeri (Meyer Juniper). For cooler sections. An irregular, artful grower to 5 feet. Needles silvery blue-green. 20 below.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

(CONTINUED)

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS (California Incense Cedar). Magnificent tree that grows straight upright without pruning. Foliage bright green, does not fade bronzy in winter. Strong accent, high spreading and screening. Zero.

PINES

Pines include some of the most artistic, hardiest and most adaptable evergreen types the home gardener will ever find.

Pinus canariensis (Canary Island Pine). A lovely tree, its needles long, drooping, silvery-white when young, later becoming light green, and glossy. 5 above.

Pinus halepensis (Aleppo Pine). A dense grower, bushy, with fine, closely-set needles of light green. Fine for screen, specimen, and even clump or group plantings. 5 above.

Pinus mugo mughus (Mugho Pine). The dense, spreading, low fellow that has proven itself almost perfect for rockery and foundation plantings, as well as for use in tubs and outdoor planter boxes. 35 below.

Pinus patula (Jellicote Pine). Fast growing. Beautiful non-symmetrical tree with yellow-green silky needles. Has a lacy appearance and allows a good deal of light to filter through. Pleasant to have around in a large garden. 20 degrees.

Pinus pinea (Italian Stone Pine). One of the most picturesque of all pines, a tall grower, with long, spreading branches that finally assume the broad, flat-topped form. 5 above.

Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine). A fast-growing species, tall, narrow, symmetrical, clothed with needles of deep green. 5 above.

Pinus sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Handsome tree of moderate growth and dense habit.

Pinus thunbergi (Japanese Black Pine). One of the most handsome of all the Pines. Used extensively in the gardens of Japan. Zero.

PODOCARPUS

Podocarpus species are outstanding in every way. There is unusual beauty in their irregular, attractive form, and in their "different," graceful foliage.

Podocarpus elongata (Fern Podocarpus). Lovely, light green foliage is carried in fluffy plumes. It withstands sun, or shade. A top-notch evergreen shrub which, if grown as a specimen, becomes a low, round-headed tree. 10 above.

Podocarpus macrophyllus maki (Shrubby Yew Podocarpus). Wonderful columnar shrub for accent. Grows more compact and its yew-like leaves of deep rich green appear more rigid than Podocarpus macrophylla. Evergreen shrub or tree. 10 above.

Podocarpus nagi (Japanese Podocarpus). Evergreen. Deep green leaves are more rigid than other varieties of Podocarpus. Vigorous and erect. 10 above.

SEQUOIAS

Sequoia includes the two most famous California natives. Both are fast growers, will need space.

Sequoia gigantea (California Big Tree). Most handsome, symmetrically cone-shaped, with branches sweeping to the ground. Use as single specimens or in close-planted groups. 5 below.

Sequoia sempervirens (Redwood). More rapid in growth, its needles a rich, dark green. A fine lawn specimen. 5 above.

SPRUCES

Spruces, in the tree types, here, provide the classic, conical to pyramidal form we all associate with "Christmas" trees.

Picea glauca albertiana (Dwarf Alberta Spruce). A very compact, conical tree form to 6 or 7 feet. Gray-green. 20 below.

Picea pungens (Colorado Spruce). The famous, highly popular "blue" spruces, "Koster" and "Moerheim," are selections from this beauty. Tops as lawn specimens. 20 below.

Picea pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Similar to the above but blue in color. There is no finer specimen. 20 below.

Picea abies; Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce). Beautiful symmetry of form, plus cheery, bright green foliage colors, are features. 20 below.

YEWS

Yews are noted for the dark, dark greenness of their needles. Very adaptable and hardy, even to shady conditions, too. 5 below.

Taxus baccata (English Yew). A handsome slow grower with wide-spreading habit.

Taxus baccata erecta (Erect English Yew). One of the finest forms. Develops as a majestic, erect column. Use in tubs, for screen planting, and for massing to control wind action.

Taxus baccata fastigiata (Irish Yew). Becomes a dense, rigidly upright column, mantled with large needles of deepest, darkest green. Every garden should have at least one, not only for specimen, tub, hedge or windbreak use, but also to provide "greens" for Christmas.

ARBORVITAE

The fern-like needles, which are the leaves, are carried most gracefully on frond-like branchlets, the side branches always staying short, growing very slowly and thickly. The result is a dense, fine-textured, straight-up outline that is maintained year after year and all season long.

Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramid Arborvitae; Pyramid Cedar). One of the most popular of upright growers. Foliage green to bronzy-green. Ideal for hedging, for screens, for group planting. 20 below.

Thuja orientalis aurea nana (Berckmann's Golden Arborvitae). Dwarf and very slow growing, with densely-packed golden yellow fronds of foliage. 10 below.

Thuja orientalis aurea nana 'Raffles'. Miniature 'aurea nana' with same perfection and beauty. Also same golden glow to its deep green foliage. 10 below.

Thuja orientalis beverlyensis (Beverly Hills Arborvitae). Tall and narrow in form, with bright foliage of golden yellow. Useful for height, beauty and color in a sunny spot. 15 below.

Thuja orientalis 'Fruitland' (Fruitland Arborvitae). Dwarf globose form with rich dark green foliage. Very neat appearing. 10 below.



When setting conifers and broadleaved trees in lawns, be careful to leave an air space of two or three feet around base. Prune lower branches of conifers so foliage does not touch the ground. One or two feet of space between ground and foliage of tree provides for light and air circulation and reduces damage caused by insects, diseases and lawn mowers.

GARDEN FOLIAGE PLANTS

ACANTHUS MOLLIS (Grecian Pattern Plant). The leaves of this plant were used as a pattern by the ancient Greeks in designing Corinthian columns. Its foliage—bold, broad and green—and its tall spikes of densely set, whitish flowers continue to lend classic grace to modern gardens. 20 above.

ARALIA PAPYRIFERA; TETRAPANAX PAPYRIFERUM (Rice Paper Plant). A tall shrub with a stout, tree-like trunk, and large, tropical-looking, medium-green leaves that are often 12 inches across. Sizeable trusses of creamy-white flowers in winter.

AUCUBAS

Aucuba japonica (Green Leaf Aucuba). One of the most desirable shrubs for use in shade. Round in form, 6-8 feet tall, completely clothed with large, dark green leaves. Red berries outstanding in winter if pollenizers are planted. To 5 above.

Aucuba japonica varieties (Gold Dust Aucuba and others). Endure much shade and have more colorful foliage. To 5 above.

FATSHEDERA LIZEI (Botanical Wonder). A hybrid between Fatsia and English Ivy, this glossy-leaved plant can be trained as a vine or allowed to grow as a shrub. Striking when trained along driftwood. 5 above.

MELIANTHUS MAJOR (Bibleaf Honeybush). A spreading shrub, used chiefly in tropical settings, bearing spikes of dark red or chocolate-colored flowers in late summer to mid-winter. Foliage restless, gray-blue. 32 above.

BERGENIA CRASSIFOLIA (Leather Saxifrage; Leather Bergenia). Large, round, leathery leaves that make a good appearance all year. Flowers pink in broad spikes in fall and winter.

FATSIA, JAPONICA; ARALIA SIEBOLDI (Japan Fatsia). Beautiful, hardy shrub with broad, leathery, palmately lobed leaves of dark, shiny green, with broad lobes pointed, toothed. Winter flowers are creamy-white. 5 above.

WHERE a temperature is shown with the description it indicates the approximate degree of hardiness and this information should be used only to choose plants for specific locations—not as the exact amount of cold the plant will endure.



MONSTERA DELICIOSA

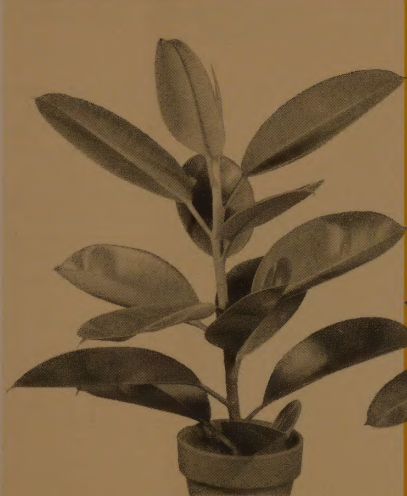


**DIEFFENBACHIA PICTA
'RUDOLPH ROEHR'S'**



PHILODENDRON HASTATUM

FOLIAGE PLANTS INDOOR



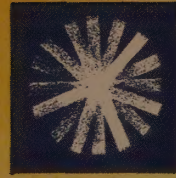
FICUS ELASTICA 'DECORA'



SCHEFFLERA ACTINOPHYLLA



SCINDAPSUS AUREUS



ROSES

Roses are the most popular of all flowering shrubs and climbers, particularly noted for most pleasing habits of constantly recurring bloom of exquisite form, color and fragrance. In the following list are what we think to be the finest varieties for our section, the best of the old, and the new.

Though every year will see new, superior forms of all kinds of favored flowers appearing on the market, in no other group can one find the markedly improved varieties that each season brings among roses. There is nothing accidental, hit-or-miss in the matter. Here and abroad we have some of the world's finest hybridizers working on a full-time basis at just one task . . . breeding better roses.



Roses marked with this symbol are of the All-America Rose Selections granted top honors on performance over the United States.



QUEEN ELIZABETH




ROYAL
HIGHNESS




TROPICANA




CHRISTIAN DIOR





CORAL DAWN

GRANDIFLORAS

We offer here some of the most outstanding varieties of this entirely new class of roses. Created by interbreeding between hybrid teas and floribundas, the resulting kinds, as listed below, show the most desirable traits of both parents. They have wonderful vigor.

Ben Hur (Pat. 2066). Truly a spectacular dark red rose. Rich cardinal red with overtones of maroon. \$2.75 each

Carrousel (Pat. 1066). Buds are dark crimson, the opening flower changing slightly to a strong, non-fading dark red. A wonderful shrub for a flowering hedge. \$2.00 each

El Capitan (Pat. 1796). A strong grower, producing a profusion of "Spanish Red" blooms. \$2.75 each

 1962. **John S. Armstrong** (Pat. 2056). Velvety rich, deep dark red that holds its color from bud to full bloom. Long-lasting flowers whether cut or on the plant. Profuse bloomer. Vigorous, disease-resistant plant. \$3.50 each




KING'S RANSOM

All prices listed are for bare-root stock only.
Roses in containers priced slightly higher.

Montezuma (Pat. 1383). The beautifully formed buds, orange-scarlet at first, open into lovely, high-centered flowers of salmon-orange, freely produced throughout summer and fall. A vigorous grower, resistant to disease. \$2.75 each

 **Queen Elizabeth** (Pat. 1259). This is the variety that started the new grandiflora class. The flowers are most beautiful, a bright, cheery blend of soft carmine rose, and dawn pink. The bush is vigorous, to 5 feet or more. Foliage disease resistant. \$2.50 each

Rose Queen (P.A.F.). Clear orange-red color of the open bloom is the outstanding characteristic of this rose. Unlike most roses in the orange color range, it holds its color for an exceptionally long time and does not have the usual tendencies toward petal burning. Rose Queen is truly the crowning glory of any garden. \$3.00 each

 **Starfire** (Pat. 1742). Flowers are bright, non-fading currant-red, each velvety petal of unique luminous texture and depth. \$2.50 each



GREEN FIRE
RUBY LIPS




JOHN S. ARMSTRONG

ROSES (CONTINUED)

FLORIBUNDAS

Here are some of the very best roses for the gardener who does not have much time to care for the home grounds. The floribunda roses are noted for their hardihood, their simple requirements, plus their characteristically long periods of recurring bloom from June to fall. Colors run the whole gamut, the flowers carried in showy clusters.

REDS

 **Fusilier** (Pat. 1709). Brilliant, luminous scarlet-orange, frilled flowers in immense clusters. \$1.75 each

Ruby Lips (Pat. 1775). For a real splash of color all season. Large panicles of rich ruby-red blooms almost hide the bushy medium-sized plant. \$2.25 each

Valentine (Pat. 1029). Large clusters of vivid red semi-double flowers continuously in bloom. Plant low and spreading, with leaves of dark olive green. \$2.00 each

PINKS

China Doll (Pat. 678). Large clusters of cheerful, double rosy-pink flowers cover the entire compact plant. Profuse bloomer. Excellent for low borders. \$2.25 each

 **Pinkie** (Pat. 712). Small double pink blooms almost perfect in form. Long slender buds open to spicily fragrant 2-inch blooms. Blooms almost continuously from spring to late fall. 2½ feet. \$2.00 each

WHITE

 **Ivory Fashion** (Pat. 1688). Flowers are large, graceful and high-pointed, carried in clusters of 5 to 10. Blooms open slowly, retaining a fresh appearance right to the end. Foliage is disease resistant, rich, dark green. \$2.00 each

ORANGE

 **Fashion** (Pat. 789). A lively, luminescent coral pink, often also described as salmon-peach. A very free-flowering variety, and fragrant. Stems are cut short. \$2.00 each

ORANGE-REDS

 **Fire King** (Plant Pat. 1758). This floribunda produces masses of full double, long-lasting blooms. Upright growing habit. Vigorous growth produces deep, dark, rich green foliage with reddish cast in tips of young canes and leaves. Ideal for medium high hedges. \$2.00 each

 **Sarabande** (Plant Pat. 1761). A semi-double floribunda rose of bright orient red with striking yellow stamens. Blooms early and continues through the season. Grows low, compact. \$2.00 each

MULTICOLOR

 **Circus** (Pat. 1382). Predominant color is yellow but during the flowering season you will see a full, enticing range of colors . . . orange, apple blossom pink, buff and scarlet-red. \$2.50 each

 1962. **Golden Slippers** (P.A.F.). Perfect gold buds open to large clusters of graceful orange and gold flowers with yellow centers. Bright green foliage. Sturdy, compact plant; disease resistant. \$2.50 each

YELLOWS

 **Gold Cup** (Pat. 1683). Its flowers, clear shining yellow with unfading qualities and winning fragrance that mark it as exceptional. A fine grower everywhere. \$2.00 each

Green Fire (Pat. 1776). Large clusters of lemon-yellow roses with a hint of chartreuse. Beautiful yellow buds open to semi-double 3-inch flowers and hold their vivid color until the last petal. \$2.25 each

LAVENDER

Lavender Girl (Pat. 1672). Flower buds are handsomely formed, urn-shaped, with a ruby-red tinge that changes to rosy-lavender as they expand, the edges of the petals magenta. The fully mature flowers are lovely, soft lavender. The bushes are fairly low in stature, the foliage disease resistant. \$3.00 each

TREE ROSES

Tree roses, or "standards," are bush roses that have been budded on tall, straight, clean stems of another variety. The budding is usually done approximately 36 inches above the ground and, by keeping all suckers removed from the tall stalk, a shapely, vigorous crown of the named variety soon develops, standing well up in the air like a small tree. They make wonderful garden accents, and can be lovely when intermixed with bush types of the same or contrasting varieties in the rose garden.

HYBRID TEAS

ROSES IN THE BORDER. While Hybrid Tea Roses are most often used in a grouping by themselves, their use in the mixed shrub border, or scattered about in the perennial bed, should not be neglected. With their summer-long bloom, they provide colorful accent at times when shrubs and perennials might temporarily lack interest.

LAVENDER

Simone (Pat. 1847). Large, double, high-centered flowers of attractive shades of lilac and lavender. Holds its color in the hottest weather. Lightly fragrant. Good for cutting. \$3.00 each

Sterling Silver (Pat. 1433). An unusual color—an unusual rose! This is as rich in its color form as the name implies. \$3.00 each

ORANGE-REDS

Aztec (Pat. 1648). A flaming scarlet-orange rose of immense size and wonderful substance. The thick foliage resists diseases. Flowers are clustered on sturdy stems. \$2.75 each

Hawaii (Pat. 1833). An exciting new color of warm orange-coral blend, deeper in the long pointed bud. One of the best exhibition roses available in many years. \$3.00 each

Mme. Henri Guillot. Beautifully formed buds, reddish orange with undertone of gold, open to deep pink camellia-like flowers.

 **Mojave** (Pat. 1176). A glowing apricot-orange, highlighted with tints of nasturtium-red, scarlet and vermilion. Buds are long, slender, the large, double flowers pleasingly fragrant. An upright and vigorous grower. \$2.75 each

 **Tropicana** (Pat. 1969). 1963 All-America Winner. A brilliant orange-red rose to capture the imagination. Adaptable to all parts of the country. Flowers are 4½ to 5 inches in diameter. Retains bright orange-red color on the plant or in the house. \$3.50 each

REDS

 **Charlotte Armstrong**. The long-pointed buds open perfectly to form gracefully tailored flowers in cerise-red, each petal margined with a silvery line.

 1962. **Christian Dior** (Pat. 1943). High centered and very double. Rich, exciting crimson-red overlaid with iridescent scarlet; nice glossy foliage. Exceptionally fine cutting qualities. Abundant and continuous bloom. Light fragrance. Vigorous. \$3.50 each

Christopher Stone. Long pointed buds open to rich red velvet blooms. Heavy leathery foliage. Blooms have a delightful fragrance. This beauty has won top place with rose lovers all over the nation. 2½ ft.

 **Chrysler Imperial** (Pat. 1167). The long, tapering, maroon-red buds and beautifully formed flowers become almost iridescent in shadings to deep, brilliant crimson-red tones. \$2.50 each

Etoile de Hollande. Double, deep, rich red blooms; high-centered buds. One of the best red roses. Fragrant. Free blooming.

 **Grande Duchesse Charlotte** (Pat. 774). Buds are a rich claret red changing as the flower opens to a lovely begonia rose. Richly fragrant and unusual in color. \$2.00 each

San Francisco (Pat. 2045). Fluorescent oriental red color. Large, long-lasting flowers with petals arranged symmetrically. Leaves are a glossy deep green. Spicy fragrance. Profuse bloomer. \$3.00 each

HYBRID TEAS (Continued)

PINKS

 **Chicago Peace** (Pat. 2037). A sport of the great rose, Peace, with magnificent blooms almost 6 inches across and rich pink color touched by yellow. Flowers one to the stem, 50 to 60 petals. Light pleasing fragrance. \$3.00 each

 **Duet** (Pat. 1903). Soft salmon pink, reverse petals pink. Holds color well, vigorous. \$3.00 each

First Love (Pat. 921). Embodying light pink, deep pink and pale orchid, with touches of rose-red. Buds are beautifully long-pointed, the open flower lighter, more airy, than many others. \$2.25 each

 **Helen Traubel** (Pat. 1028). Flower color varies with the weather, ranging from a light, sparkling pink to a gorgeous luminous apricot. \$2.75 each

Picture. Medium-sized, high-centered blooms of rose-pink with beautifully flared-back petals.

Pink Favorite (Pat. 1523). Double, soft medium pink, well-formed flowers; large, long pointed buds. Plants upright and vigorous in growth. Continuous bloom and very disease resistant. \$2.50 each

Pink Peace (Pat. 1759). Mammoth flowers are deep, dusty pink, and even more freely produced than on Peace. Shapely, fat buds open to very double, very full-cupped flowers, to 6 inches across. \$3.00 each

 **Royal Highness** (Pat. 2032). 1963 All-America Winner. Breathtaking to the beholder. Perfect buds and regal blooms of soft pink... a pink-ice kind of beauty. Rich, enticing fragrance. The plant wears beautiful dark green glossy foliage. \$3.50 each

 **Tiffany** (Pat. 1304). Flowers deep, glowing pink, set off with warm, golden hues outside and at the bases of the petals. Buds are long, slender, graceful, the flower opening beautifully. \$2.75 each

YELLOWS

Arlene Francis (Pat. 1684). Double, golden yellow, high-centered flowers approximately 5 inches across. Fragrant masses of flowers. Glossy dark green foliage takes on a distinctly reddish tinge toward end of summer. \$3.00 each

Eclipse. A handsome yellow rose that unfurls from a long bud. One of the more fragrant yellows.

Isobel Harkness (Pat. 1650). A beautiful yellow-flowered variety, the blooms high-centered, flaring widely as they open, to display yellow-tipped stamens. A vigorous grower with clean, glossy foliage. \$2.75 each

 **1962. Kings Ransom** (Pat. 2103). Tall plant, densely covered with dark green foliage. Long slender buds and large high-centered flowers of clear chrome yellow. Extremely vigorous, with profuse bloom. \$3.50 each

 **Lowell Thomas**. Very double high-centered flowers in a lasting canary yellow. Large, long-pointed buds. Vigorous compact bush and leathery foliage.



Peace. The most outstanding rose to be introduced in recent years. Yellow edged pink.



Sutter's Gold (Pat. 885). Magnificent buds are red-orange, opening to large yellow flowers of wonderful fragrance. Excellent for disease-resistant foliage, too. A top-notch bedding variety, fine for cut blooms. \$2.50 each

WHITE

Sleigh Bells (Pat. 1004). Large, double white flowers with creamy center. Very fragrant. Leathery, glossy foliage. Vigorous; profuse bloomer. \$2.00 each



White Knight (Pat. 1359). The buds are long, pointed, opening to beautiful, double flowers that stay white and unblemished. An upright grower, of medium size, free-blooming. \$2.75 each

MULTICOLOR

Fascinating (Pat. 1945). Unusual in color, vivid reds and yellows. 5-inch flowers. Heavy textured petals with satin softness. Glossy leaves. It is a low grower. \$3.00 each

Garden Party (Pat. 1814). It is a Peace-like flower of pale ivory flushed with pink. \$3.00 each

Kordes Perfecta (Pat. 1604). A mammoth bloom, with 75 petals, cream basic color, overlaid and veined with deep pink, the outside also deep pink shading to yellow toward the bottom of each petal. \$3.00 each

Suspense (Pat. 1944). Yellow buds open to surprise you with flashing red. Flowers often 6 in. or more across. Wonderful texture. After the yellow is no longer seen, the red velvety blooms deepen in color and are stunning when fully blown. \$3.00 each

Talisman. Pretty colors, mixing red, yellow and copper. A long-time garden favorite, and like many old-timers, fragrant. Blooms freely on a vigorous plant.

CLIMBERS

REDS

Cl. Charlotte Armstrong. The same cerise flowers that emerge from tapering buds make this climber ever popular.

Cl. Chrysler Imperial (Pat. 1528). Like the bush form, the flowers are large, rich, deep, vivid red, borne on fine, long stems that are ideal for cutting. Foliage is beautiful, dark green and leathery. \$2.50 each

Cl. Don Juan (Pat. 1864). Velvety red flowers both in clusters and singly throughout the season. Delightful fragrance. The pointed bud is a rich deeper red and excellent for cutting. Dark green, lustrous foliage highly resistant to mildew. \$3.00 each

Cl. Etoile de Hollande. A strong grower with excellent foliage that produces dark red, fragrant blooms. Hardy and everblooming.

Improved Blaze. It has all of the good features of Blaze and Paul's Scarlet and blooms all summer as well.

YELLOWS



Cl. Golden Showers (Pat. 1557). Long pointed buds and flowers of a lovely daffodil yellow are borne in great profusion. Almost thornless. Good for cut flower arrangements. \$2.50 each

Cl. Mrs. E. P. Thom. Slender, yellow buds and large, well-shaped blooms of bright canary-yellow with an appealing aroma. Dark green, mildew-resistant foliage.

Cl. Peace (Pat. 932). Big blooms open a good golden yellow, with the petals edged pink which darkens as the flower matures. Leaves of shiny, healthy-looking dark green, leathery and disease resistant. \$2.50 each

Cl. Sutter's Gold (Pat. 1185). Buds and flowers are bright yellow, shaded coppery-orange and vermilion-red. A very vigorous climber. \$2.50 each

PINKS

Cl. Cecile Brunner. Flowers of light pink with yellow at the base of the petals. Compact, soft green foliage.

Descanso Pillar (Pat. 943). Urn-shaped buds of carmine to scarlet red; large, double, high-centered flowers deep rose-pink, inside varying to scarlet. Fragrant. Very long stem. Dark glossy foliage. \$2.25 each

Cl. Queen Elizabeth (Pat. 1615). Every fine quality of the bush form is found in this climber. The flowers a bright, cheery blend of soft carmine rose and dawn pink. Foliage unbeatable, leathery, shiny, disease resistant. \$2.50 each

WHITES

Cl. Snowbird. A very free bloomer, the flowers of icy, clear white.

MULTICOLOR

Cl. Circus (Pat. 2074). Sprightly gay-colored climber in tones of yellow, orange, buff, red, pink. Spring bloom is profuse and continues intermittently throughout growing season. Ornamental foliage. \$3.50 each

Cl. Mme. Henri Guillot (Pat. 788). Heavy, dark green, leathery foliage. The long, pointed buds are of a clear orange-coral and red with gold at the base of the petals. The open camellia-shaped flower has a slight fragrance. \$2.00 each

Cl. Mrs. Sam McCredy. Striking coppery-pink to salmon-pink blooms are produced incessantly throughout the season. The buds open to very full, double flowers of good fragrance. The plants are very vigorous and covered with an abundance of glossy green foliage.

Cl. Talisman. A hardy, everblooming form of the well-known Talisman. Sometimes larger and more brilliantly colored. Buds and blooms of rose-red with gold on reverse of petals.

Cl. Coral Dawn (Pat. 1117). Very easy to grow and flourishes well in all regions. Deep coral-pink color that attracts attention. The color really lasts from the dainty pointed buds to the 4 1/2-inch blooms. A superior climber in every respect. \$2.75 each



CARDINAL GRAPE

DWARF NAVEL ORANGE



BLenheim APRICOT

BARTLETT DWARF PEAR



FRUIT·NUTS· BERRIES

Plant more fruit trees. That should be the motto of the thousands and thousands of new home-owners now establishing themselves in the West. Fruit trees serve dual, sometimes triple service in home plantings. They are most often very beautiful in flower. Their foliage effect is universally attractive. Then there is the advantage of fine, luscious fresh fruit, too. Well chosen, properly placed fruit trees enhance the garden landscaping as effectively as do the strictly ornamental kinds. And they have that additional **plus** value, too.

ALMONDS

For best crops always use two varieties planted close together, a necessary practice for good pollination and heavy fruit setting.

Mission (Texas). Medium hard-shelled nut, white in color, the kernel short, plump, very sweet. Late bloomer; ripens late. A good pollinator for Nonpareil.

Ne Plus Ultra. Bears large nuts with a desirable, soft shell, ripening at midseason. Good pollinator for Nonpareil.

Nonpareil. The earliest of the three to ripen, the shells paper-thin. Bears regularly and is adaptable to varying conditions. Zero.



EARLY ELBERTA PEACH

APPLES

Most satisfactory fruits in the cooler higher sections.

Gravenstein. Skin yellow with red stripes. White flesh. Excellent for cooking and for eating. Summer ripening, medium size.

Jonathan. Fall ripening, medium-sized apple with crisp, juicy flesh. Solid red when ripe. Bears young. October.

Red Delicious. Large tapered fruits of deep red color. Wonderful for eating. October to January.

Yellow Delicious. A beautiful apple, similar to Red Delicious but yellow all over. Flavor is distinct among apples, very appealing. Really a better variety for warm climates than Red Delicious. October to January.

APRICOTS

In addition to their early-ripening fruits, the handsome foliage makes a fine, small-statued shade tree as well. Zero.

Blenheim-Royal. Large-fruited apricot with delicious, deep-orange flesh. Very sweet. Considered one of the best for home planting. Ripens in June.

Moorpark. Fruits large, round, deep orange-colored. Delicious. Does well on the coast. Late June.

Tilton. The fruits are among the largest of all apricots. They ripen evenly on all sides, coloring to a rich, deep, orange-apricot tone. Early July.

AVOCADOS

These popular salad fruits should be planted in every home garden. Choose the varieties that suit your family's taste. 25 above. The following varieties are recommended for use in this area. All bear fine fruits for your table.

Duke. Sept.-Nov.

Fuerte. Nov.-June.

Haas. May-Oct.

Mexicola. Aug.-Oct.

Zutano. Hardy to 20-24°. Fruit at 25°.

BERRIES

Some varieties available without thorns.

Blackberries. Fruit jet black, sweet, tasty and small seeded. Zero.

Boysenberries. Fruit large, long. Luscious flavor. Use for pies, jellies, and preserves. Zero.

Loganberry. Delicious dark red berries. The thornless type is best for home use. Zero.

Black Raspberries. Fruits deep purple, exquisitely flavored, excellent for table or preserves. Zero.

Red Raspberries. Fruit bright in color, large, tender, with a pleasing, sprightly flavor. 5 above.

Youngberries. Fine-flavored deep purple, a large, long berry that is almost seedless. Vines vigorous. Zero.

CHERRIES

Always be sure to have a pollenizer, like Black Tartarian, planted nearby. 10 below.

Bing. Large, heart-shaped fruits with glossy, almost black skin. Excellent for eating and canning. July.

Black Tartarian. Sweet, juicy, purplish black cherry, a heavy bearer. Early June.

Royal Ann. Large, light amber cherries, suffused with red. Fine for eating and canning. Early June.

FIGS

Brown Turkey. Very popular, large-fruited fig. Long, rich purple-brown fruits with delicious, strawberry-pink flesh. 20 above.

Kadota. Medium, very sweet white fruits, with amber flesh. Fine for drying, pickling and eating fresh. 20 above.

Mission. The **California Black Fig.** Deep, violet-black fruits, with light strawberry pulp and good flavor. 20 above.

AMERICAN GRAPES

Hardy Below Zero

Concord. An abundant producer of delicious blue-black grapes. For jelly, juice, preserves, fresh.

Delight. An early-ripening, seedless variety with a fine Muscat flavor. Ripens late in July.

EUROPEAN GRAPES

Hardy to 10 Above

Black Monukka. A purplish-black, large, seedless Persian grape. One of the finest early types for table use. Early August.

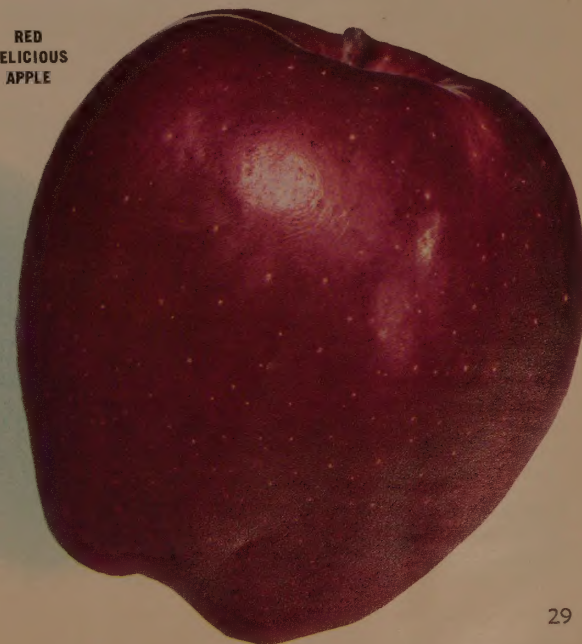
SANTA
ROSA
PLUMS



MARSH SEEDLESS
GRAPEFRUIT



RED
DELICIOUS
APPLE



FRUIT·NUTS· BERRIES

EUROPEAN GRAPES (Continued)

Cardinal. One of the earliest to ripen of high-quality grapes, by mid-July in key growing sections. A bush type.

Flame Tokay. Large, rich red. Flesh crisp, sweet.

Lady Finger. A very large white grape, the berry long and cylindrical. August.

Muscat. One of the highly esteemed table and raisin grapes of California. Grows well inland, along the coast. Sept.

Ribier. Large, richly flavored and sweet. Ripen early, then hang on for weeks. Bush type. August.

Thompson Seedless. Produces many enormous bunches of deliciously sweet, mild light amber berries. Bush or trellis. Early August.

NECTARINES

Goldmine. Beautiful red and yellow fruits with juicy, fine-flavored white flesh. Aug.

John Rivers. A fine medium-sized early-season Nectarine, the flesh greenish white. Semi-freestone. Mid-June.

OLIVE

Manzanillo. A leading variety for fruits, and a good ornamental. 15 above.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES

If you have limited space in which to plant fruit trees, then it is wise to plant only the most excellent, luxury items. Peaches are of this class and we believe that you will find one in our list below that will suit your fancy. Below zero.

Orange Cling. Skin golden-orange, and marked with bright red. The flesh is a clear orange, the flavor superb. One of the finest for canning. Early Aug.

White Heath. Fruits are big, creamy-white, blushed red on the exposed side. Matures late September.

FREESTONE PEACHES

Babcock. Popular white-fleshed peach, rich red in color. Bears every year. June.

Elberta. Magnificent yellow-fleshed kind. Large, bright yellow, good flavor. August.

Early Elberta. An early-ripening Elberta with all the same fine quantities. Early August.

J. H. Hale. Very large, bright carmine, yellow-fleshed. Solid, meaty. August.

Nectar. Early white-fleshed freestone, red at pit. Cans well.

Red Haven. An excellent mid-early peach of good eating quality. Late June.

Rio Oso Gem (Pat. 841). Big, round fruits, crimson-red, yellow flesh. Late August.

PEARS

Bartlett. The flavor is excellent. Color is yellow, with attractive red blush. Summer and winter varieties are available.

Comice. Fruit is rich yellow when ripe, often lightly shaded crimson. The flesh is fine-grained, melting-sweet. October.

PECAN

Mahan. Thin-shelled nut with richly flavored meat. Vigorous tree, bearing at an early age. Excellent for shade. 5 below.

PERSIMMONS

Fuyu. Probably the best of the non-astringent varieties. The reddish-yellow flesh is sweet, mellow. 10 above.

Hachiya. This is the most popular home-orchard variety. For puddings, cakes, or eaten fresh after ripening. 10 above.

PLUMS

Mariposa. Large purple-red fruit. Blood-red flesh, tender, juicy, very sweet. September.

Nubiana. Large, flat, tomato-shaped dark red fruit. Good keeping quality. Flesh amber color, very firm and sweet.

Santa Rosa. A fine Japanese plum. Ripens June-July. Self-fruitful, delicious, juicy, yellow fleshed. Below zero.

Satsuma. The medium-sized fruits dark red, with dark red flesh, too. **Must** have another Japanese variety planted nearby. Below zero.

POMEGRANATE

Wonderful. Small, beautiful trees that grow rapidly to almost 10 feet in height, the bright scarlet carnation-like flowers a fine attraction in themselves. Fruit is large, crimson, the flesh juicy, red. 15 above for fruit.

PRUNE

French Improved. This is the best variety for use in drying. The fresh fruits are large, deep purple, and produced in great quantities. Flesh is sweet, sugary. Below zero.

QUINCE

Pineapple. The fruit golden yellow and smooth, the flesh white with a slight pineapple-like flavor. For eating and for making jelly. September. Below zero.

STRAWBERRIES

Hardy Below Zero

Rockhill. Highly productive everbearer, the berries sweet, rich red. Bears young. No runners.

Shasta. Everbearing, with beautiful red berries of good size, firm, juicy. One of the best new berries.

20th Century (Utah). Top-ranked everbearing variety, the berries large, firm, red all over. A heavy cropper when given good soil and ample water.

ENGLISH WALNUT

Eureka. Upright tree, the nuts large, with thick, well-sealed shells. Kernel light cream-colored wax. 10 above for fruit.

Franquette. This is the best variety for use in colder sections, since it flowers late, and is very hardy. The nut is large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed. 10 above for fruit.

Hartley. Nuts large, slightly pointed, of high quality, the meats light in color. Matures fairly early. 10 above for fruit.

Payne. A low, wide-spreading tree. Bears while very young. Nuts ripen early. 10 above for fruit.

CITRUS FRUITS

DWARF CITRUS

Good-looking small trees, an addition to the landscaping, plus their luscious fruits. May also be planted in tubs. Most citrus varieties are available in dwarf tree forms. 28 above.

Meyer Dwarf Lemon. A valuable ornamental, its wonderfully fragrant flowers pearly white, flushed lavender, the lemons large and colorful. Fruit is high quality, too.

Rangpur Lime. A lovely plant, the blooms pure white, fragrant, against light green foliage. Fruit top quality.

Many of the following varieties available as dwarf, shrub type plants.

CALOMONDIN

Ripens throughout year; small, red, acid fruit, upright growing tree. Beautiful foliage. Resistant to frost.

GRAPEFRUIT

Marsh Seedless. Most popular of all varieties, especially in interior sections. Large, seedless fruits. May to August. 28 above.

KUMQUAT

Nagami. Beautiful, tall, narrow, evergreen shrub. Plum-shaped, orange fruits. 20 above.

LEMON

Eureka. Ripens mostly in winter but you can pick them the year around. Juicy; few seeds. 30 above.

LIMEQUAT

Eustis. Small fruits like thin-skinned yellow limes. Very juicy and almost seedless. Not hardy below freezing.

LIMES

Bearss Seedless. A large, vigorous citrus producing excellent fruits in summer. Seedless, highly flavored.

ORANGES

Hardy to 28 Above.

Robertson Navel (Pat. 126). A fine type winter orange for home plantings. Bears younger, and earlier, than Washington.

Washington Navel. This is the largest, thick-skinned variety so popular for winter use. Peels easily. Fine for salads and eating.

Valencia Orange. Summer ripening, a most popular variety for sweet, plentiful juice.

TANGELO

Minneola. Large reddish-orange fruits. Does well both inland and along the coast. 28 above.

TANGERINES

Hardy to 25 Above

Dancy Tangerine. Dec.-Feb. Scarlet, thin-skinned fruit, sometimes known as kid glove orange.

Kara Mandarin. Handsome fruits, with brilliant orange flesh, abundant juice. Best for home plantings. Feb. to April.

Kinnow Mandarin. Ripens Jan. to May. Sweet medium-size fruit; a hybrid between King and Willow Leaf Tangerine.

Owari Satsuma. Ripens early, the fruits large, flat, loose-skinned.

VINES

TRUMPET VINES

Bignonia cherere (Blood Trumpet Vine). A sight to behold when the showy clusters of brilliant red flowers are full out. The outside of the tube-shaped trumpets shades into soft yellow, too, with lilac tints. The vine is a strong, vigorous grower in all respects. 25 above.

Bignonia violacea (Painted Trumpet Vine). The flowers are smaller trumpets of lavender, borne in branched trusses at the ends of the husky shoots. A hardy climber that is ideal for covering fences, stumps and trellises. 10 below.

Campsis grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Creeper). Large scarlet, funnel-shaped flowers 3 inches in diameter. Showy. Climbs by means of rootlike holdfasts but needs considerable assistance. Foliage is of coarse texture.

BOUGAINVILLEAS

Bougainvilleas must be considered among the brightest, most flamboyant of all flowering plants, eye-catchers wherever they are grown. Colors of the showy bracts that surround the smaller flowers range toward the brilliant side . . . reds, rose-purple, crimson and bright rose. Almost constantly in bloom.

Bougainvillea 'Barbara Karst.' This variety is the best of the reds. The plants begin flowering very young, continue consistently through the years. 25 above.

Bougainvillea 'San Diego Red.' Crimson color, tremendous quantities of flowers. An unusually rapid grower. 25 above.

Bougainvillea brasiliensis (Purple Bougainvillea). The hardiest of all bougainvilleas. Masses of brilliant red-purple blooms. One of the easiest to grow but should always be out in the sun. 20 above.

CLEMATIS

These fine flowering vines, though they prefer the cooler sections where they are rather easy to grow, include a few that may also do well in the south (see descriptive notes, below). We offer varieties that have proven best here. In sections where they thrive most all of the types may be grown on trellises, posts and fences, on arbors, or even trained up into the crowns of trees. The lovely flowers are noted for abundant displays.

DECIDUOUS CLEMATIS

Clematis Henryi (Henry Clematis). A large-flowered white. Flowers full blown in July and August. 10 below.

Clematis jackmani (Jackman Purple Clematis). Violet-blue flowers. One of the easiest to grow. 10 below.

Clematis 'Crimson Star.' Blooms crimson-red, opening in July and August. 10 below.

Clematis montana rubens (Pink Anemone Clematis). Lovely pink flowers produced in great quantity in spring. 5 below.

Clematis 'Nelly Moser.' A beautiful rose-toned variety, each colored sepal marked with a darker band of red-mauve down the middle. 10 below.

Clematis 'Ramona.' A light blue or sky-blue beauty that flowers in July. 10 below.

EVERGREEN CLEMATIS

Clematis armandi. Probably best for the gardeners in hotter sections, this broad-leaved evergreen form is attractive at all seasons. In addition it covers itself in early spring with a cloud-like mass of waxy, white, 2-inch flowers shaped like 4- and 5-pointed stars. Sunshine except inland, where it prefers a bit of shade. 10 above.

FICUS REPENS; FICUS PUMILA (Creeping Fig). Here is a graceful, small-leaved vine that clings fast and firm to stone, brick, or wood by means of tenacious rootlets produced all along the stems. Leaves are small in size, more or less heart-shaped, formed in great numbers to make solid mats of green. 15 above.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS (Carolina Jasmine). A cheery mass of lovely golden yellow, fragrant flowers cover this slender, graceful vine each spring. Can be used quite effectively over low walls, fences or trellising, or makes a fine groundcover. Blooms bell-shaped. 15 above.

GRAPES

Several grape varieties listed on pages 29-30 can be used effectively for screening.

EVERGREEN IVY

Hedera canariensis (Algerian Ivy). May be used as vine or groundcover. More tolerant of sun than English Ivy. This vine climbs by aerial rootlets. 10 above.

Hedera canariensis variegata (Variegated Algerian Ivy). The foliage, marbled and marked with white on the normally gray-green background, is very beautiful. 10 above.

Hedera helix (English Ivy). One of the finest and easiest-to-grow groundcovers for sun or shade. This form can be used as house plants. Zero.

JASMINUM PRIMULINUM; also **JASMINUM MESNYI** (Primrose Jasmine). Noted particularly for its fine crops of 2-inch yellow flowers in winter, the vine itself with long, pendulous, green branches is easily trained on fences, over pergolas, trellising, etc. 10 above.

HONEYSUCKLES

Lonicera hildebrandiana (Giant Burmese Honeysuckle). The biggest of honeysuckles with showy flowers in light yellow, or white, changing to rich orange, the tubes often 6 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. 28 above.

Lonicera japonica halliana (Hall's Honeysuckle). A lovely evergreen vine with us, noted not only for very fragrant, white flowers that change to yellow, but equally for its vigor and hardiness. Fences, groundcovers. 10 below.

DECIDUOUS IVY

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A fast grower, deciduous, that goes easily to 20 feet, climbing by means of tendrils. For arbors, pergolas, shelters, fences, to cover garages, etc. 20 below.

Parthenocissus tricuspidata (Boston Ivy). Brilliant for fall foliage color, like the preceding, but can support itself on brick, concrete, stucco, masonry. A fine all-purpose vine. 20 below.



BIGNONIA VIOLACEA



CAROLINA JASMINE



CLEMATIS, CRIMSON STAR



WISTERIA SINENSIS ALBA



VINES

PASSIFLORA ALATOCAERULEA; PASSIFLORA PFORDTI (Passion Flower). Delicately fragrant flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, the interior crown of purple, blue and lavender. A vigorous vine with fine foliage. 20 above.

POLYGONUM AUBERTI (Silverlace Vine). This very hardy vine bears silvery white flowers in great abundance. It is ideal for covering anything—fences, arbors, corrals, etc. 10 below.

CLIMBING ROSES
Climbing roses properly cared for are most effective and beautiful when trained to climb on trellises, fences and screens. See page 27 for list of popular varieties.

SOLANDRA GUTTATA (Cup of Gold; Copa de Oro). A tremendous vine under good conditions in frost-free areas along the coast. The flowers are enormous, golden yellow trumpets 8 inches in diameter and fragrant. 30 above.

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES (Potato Vine; Jasmine Nightshade). The handsome flowers are star-shaped, white tinged with blue, 1 inch in diameter and carried in clusters. A shrubby vine to 10 feet. 25 above.

TECOMARIA CAPENSIS (Cape Honeysuckle). Another shrubby climber of many uses. The flowers are bright red in winter, resembling a scarlet Honeysuckle. Ideal as a hedge, training on a fence or as a shrub. 25 above.

THUNBERGIA GRANDIFLORA (Blue Sky Flower). The flower is in bright, sky-blue tones. In half shade it will do best in frost-free areas. This is a fast grower with large, heart-shaped leaves. 30 above.

TRACHELOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES (Star Jasmine). A twining evergreen vine or groundcover with fragrant white flowers in summer. Plant this in the sun or in a shady spot. 10 above.

WISTERIAS

Wisterias are vigorous, hardy, adapted to many uses, will stand a lot of pruning and training, and will still produce an abundance of blooms. They can be grown as artistic, Oriental-looking shrubs, or as trees. They are excellent trained on arbors, pergolas, fences, or walls of buildings. 10 below.

Wisteria floribunda longissima (Longcluster Wisteria). Long racemes of light lavender.

Wisteria floribunda rosea (Pink Japanese Wisteria). Rose, pink, beautiful.

Wisteria floribunda var. (Royal Purple Wisteria). Large clusters of bloom, violet-purple.

Wisteria sinensis (Chinese Wisteria). Purplish-blue trusses of flowers.

Wisteria sinensis alba (White Chinese Wisteria). Racemes long, white.



WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA

CYCAS REVOLUTA

MUSA PARADISIACA, FRUITING BANANA



TROPICAL PLANTS



AGAVE ATTENUATA (Whiteleaf Agave). Popular because of the exotic appearance and the rosette arrangement of the smooth gray-green leaves. Flowers on tall spikes, too. 20 above.

COLOCASIA ESCULENTA (Elephant's Ear). Slender, light green leaf-stalks carry the tremendous elephant-ear-like foliage. Leaves more arrow-shaped and somewhat smaller than the preceding. Does best in rich soil, with plenty of moisture and some shade. 30 above.

TREE FERNS

Alsophila australis (Australian Tree Fern). Slender graceful stem crowned by the spreading, long, light green fronds. Especially effective in the tropical setting. Prefers a moist, shaded location. 32 above.

Cibotium chamissoi. Stout fibrous trunks. Large soft-textured crinkled fronds luxuriously green. Stalks covered with soft pale hair.

Dicksonia antarctica (Tasmanian Tree Fern). Though a slow grower, it will eventually reach heights of 10 feet, or even more. Very handsome with its thick growth of long fronds, sometimes 6 feet long. 32 above.

OTHER FERNS

Asplenium bulbiferum (Mother Fern). Wiry pinnate fronds with grooved black stem. Plantlets produced on upper surface of frond.

Microlepia speluncae (Davallia polypodioides). Prolific grower with strong stalks and herbaceous, soft and papery pale green fronds 3-6 feet high. Covered with sparse soft hair.

Polystichum setosum. Low spreading plant with stiff brown scaly stalks and glossy dark green leathery fronds.

Woodwardia chamissoi (Chain Fern). Our native, mountain fern. Big, broad, arching fronds 3 to 6 feet long. A very hardy sort. 5 above.

TROPICAL PLANTS (CONTINUED)

ARALIAS

Aralia Sieboldii. See *Fatsia japonica*, page 23.

CYPERUS PAPYRUS (Egyptian Papyrus). Tall, reed-like stems, to 6 feet in height, are topped by a spreading umbel of thread-like rays. Likes water. Sun or shade. 32 above.

EQUISETUM HYEMALE (Horsetail Reed). Reed- or grass-like beauty, interestingly jointed, offering something different and unique as an accent in a tropical area. Sun or shade. Enjoys water. 30 above.

FATSHEDERA LIZEI (Botanical Wonder). See page 23.

HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS (Lenten Rose). The new forms of this grand perennial should be in every home garden. Flowers rise, and open, in late winter, looking like single roses in white, hardy pink, and purple. Leaves are beautiful, too, polished, dark green, handsome. Zero.

MUSA

Musa ensete (Abyssinian Banana). Will flourish and give pleasing tropical effects when protected from strong winds. Huge, long leaves with red midribs. Don't let it bloom; snip off flower buds. 28 above.

Musa paradisiaca (Fruiting Banana, Plantain Banana). Tree with tall, succulent stems and long, broad leaves that provide bold patterns in any planting. Sun or part shade. 32 above.

PHILODENDRON SELLOUM (Tree Philodendron). Seedling. One of the self-heading or non-vining types, for indoors or out. Leaves are dark green, pendant, with a lustrous polish, often 2 feet long.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX

Phormium tenax atropurpurea (Purpleleaf New Zealand Flax). Long, stiff, sword-like leaves are a subdued, amber-red of rich-looking, dark tone. 20 above.

Phormium tenax variegatum (Varietgated New Zealand Flax). The long, broad leaves are streaked yellow and white. Forms wide clumps 6-7 feet tall. 20 above.

BAMBOOS

Bambusa multiplex (Chinese Goddess Bamboo). The slender, yellowish stalks rise to 4-6 feet, forming an open, arching, and attractive clump.

Phyllostachys aurea (Golden Bamboo). A beautiful, taller bamboo, 10 to 15 feet, with yellow-green leaves and stalks that give a golden effect from a distance. Drought resistant.

STRELITZIA

Strelitzia nicolai (Bird of Paradise). This tropical beauty develops from a clump of thick trunks and reaches a height of 10 feet or more. Broad, long leaves. Relatively short stems. Huge flowers with ivory white petals and blue tongue. 32 above.

Strelitzia reginae (Queen's Bird of Paradise). Lush green oval leaves on stiff, erect stems. Forms a good-size clump over which the orange and blue birds perch on stiff stems. Popular for tubs or garden. 32 above.

YUCCAS

Yucca elephantipes; var. **Y. gigantea** (Palm Lily). Picturesque trunks from a swollen base, each topped with showy bright green leaves. 15 above.

Yucca glauca. Hardy plant; gray-green leaves forming a perfect rosette.

Yucca pendula. Blue-green recurving leaves on a single upright stem.

SOME EXCELLENT CALIFORNIA NATIVES

Alnus rhombifolia (California Alder). See page 18.

Ceanothus species (California Lilacs). See pages 7, 15.

Libocedrus decurrens (California Incense Cedar). See p. 22.

Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine). See page 22.

Photinia arbutifolia macrocarpa (Catalina Holly). See p. 11.

Platanus racemosus (California Sycamore). See page 18.

Quercus agrifolia (California Live Oak). See page 18.

Romneya coulteri (Matilija Poppy). See page 11.

Sequoia gigantea (California Big Tree). See page 22.

Sequoia sempervirens (California Redwood). See page 22.

FEATHER PALMS

Butia capitata (Pindo Palm). Sturdy, handsome, short-trunked hardy beauty. From 15 to 18 feet. Leaves long and graceful. Color bluish-green or grayish-green, undersides white. 15 above.

Cocos plumosa; **Arecastrum romanzoffianum** (Queen Palm). Tall, upright, smooth stem and very graceful with bright green fronds. Very effective planted in pairs, groups or borders. 18 above.

Phoenix canariensis (Canary Date Palm). A sturdy, strong growing, hardy Palm that has always been one of the favorites. The feathery plumes sometimes attain a length of 15 feet. Grows to 40 or 50 feet. 20 above.

WHERE A temperature is shown with the description it indicates the approximate degree of hardness and this information should be used only to choose plants for specific locations—not as the exact amount of cold the plant will endure.

Phoenix reclinata (Senegal Date Palm). A most picturesque plant, with slender, leaning habit if grown trunked. Fronds long, graceful. Grows as tree, or in clumps. 20 above.

Phoenix roebeleni (Pygmy Date Palm). Very well known and probably smallest and most graceful of all the Phoenix Palms. Seldom more than 10 feet. Slow growing; hardy; clump effect. Perfectly adapted to tub and pot culture. Colorful foliage. 24 above.

Seaforthia elegans (King Palm). Tall slender trunk; bright green leaves. One of the most elegant palms. Good for tub planting. 25 above.

FAN PALMS

Chamaerops excelsa (Windmill Palm). Slender trunk, with a dense head of windmill-like, fan-shaped fronds. Slow grower, hardy in all respects, resisting heat, drought and considerable cold. Large clusters of yellow blooms, then great bunches of blue berries. 5 above.

Chamaerops humilis (Mediterranean Fan Palm). More dwarf than the preceding, and even harder. Leaves smaller and very abundant, clothing the trunk to the base. 5 above.

Erythea armata (Mexican Blue Palm). Tall palm with fine spreading crown; rich silvery blue. Slow growing. 15 above.

Erythea edulis (Guadalupe Fan Palm). Our best fan palm, the fronds bright and fresh all summer and winter. Cleans itself nicely, the spent leaves falling naturally. 20 above.

Rhapis humilis (Slender Lady Palm). Like all of the Lady Palms, this one is very delicate in appearance. The leaves are beautiful, typically fan-shaped, the finger-like segments green on both surfaces and carried in gracefully arching position. Semi-hardy.

Washingtonia robusta (Mexican Fan Palm). This Palm, native to Mexico and Lower California, is more slender and taller than the above. The foliage is bright and shiny, trunk commonly swollen at the base. 15 above.

PALM-LIKE PLANTS

Cordylina australis atropurpurea 'Banks' (Purple Dracaena). Bronzy-purple leaves in a dense cluster on a single trunk. 20 above.

Cycas revoluta (Sago Palm). A native of Japan, listed as a palm by its appearance of lovely green fernery, but not belonging to this group botanically. Very dwarf and compact with many shining dark green leaves. Will grow very slowly in sun or shade to 6 to 10 feet. 15 above.

Dracaena draco (Dragon Tree). Prized, in its younger stages, as an unusual tubbed plant. Also valuable for accent in planter boxes and among other tropics. Narrow, yucca-like leaves form a dense rosette at the top of the thick, sturdy trunk. Sun. 20 above.

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LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA
AMERICAN SWEETGUM



GARDENING IN CALIFORNIA

1963



PINUS RADIATA

WEIGELA ROSEA



ACANTHUS MOLLIS

RHAPIS HUMILIS

